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Our Ottawa Letter

Budget debate concluded and vote taken—Automobile business flourishing—Dunning makes his railway speech

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—Although the statutes of Canada during the past fortnight have not been added to in any considerable degree, the pages of Hansard, as recording the proceedings of the House of Commons, have increased heavily. That is not to say, however, that no progress has been made in the federal legislative chamber. As a matter of fact, the government and its allies—the Progressives, Laborites and Independents—have, during this period, proven fairly conclusively their superiority over the official Conservative opposition, which at the commencement of the session loudly proclaimed their rights to the reins of power.

A government holding office by the grace of independent co-operation has proven to the Dominion that by virtue of popular and progressive legislation the forces of reaction can be overthrown. At the conclusion of a lengthy and wearisome debate on the budget proposals of Hon. James Robb, the amendment offered by Hon. Dr. Manion, of Fort William, was defeated by a majority of 13, and the principle of the budget was carried by the same majority.

The Conservative criticism of the budget proposals was confined largely to charges of inconsistency on the part of the administration. It was held that having appointed a tariff advisory board, the government should have delayed action in connection with the reduction of automobile duties until that board had had an opportunity to enquire into all the ramifications of the question. With respect to the decreases in the income tax the best the opposition critics could do was to declare that by reason of looseness in the administration of the customs department, whereby revenues were lost through wholesale smuggling, the reductions in question were too long in coming.

Auto Business Flourishing

There has been much propaganda with regard to the alleged deleterious effect of the tariff reductions on automobiles upon the Canadian manufacturers of the finished product and of the parts. From present indications, however, it would appear that the effect of the lowering of the duties and the consequent lowering of the prices of automobiles throughout the Dominion, by reason of the budget, has given an impetus to the purchasing of cars, which will more than compensate for any loss which the manufacturers will sustain, and which will maintain the revenues gained therefrom at a normal level. It is stated that the city of Oshawa, which organized a formidable delegation of several thousand employees to invade Ottawa immediately after the budget was announced, is in as prosperous a condition as ever before, and that not one of the employees who came here on that occasion is now out of a job.

As an indication of the half-heartedness of Conservative opposition to the budget proposals, it is interesting to note that after two days of somewhat futile discussion of the resolutions, Mr. Robb succeeded in passing practically every one of the tariff items of his budget. There remain the income tax changes and a few other minor resolutions to be dealt with in the committee of ways and means. One resolution was held over in order to give Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the official opposition, an opportunity to express his views thereon. That is the resolution which provides that after January 1, 1927, all commodities desiring to enjoy the British preference must be routed directly through Canadian ports.

Political Rumors Persist

Mr. Meighen has for the past fortnight or more been suffering from a severe attack of grippe, superinduced largely through over-work in the House and out of it. For a time there were

rumors that Mr. Meighen would be forced to partake himself to the south, and that ultimately he would retire altogether from the position of leader of the Conservative party. Various names were mentioned in connection with his probable successor. Prominent among those was the Hon. R. B. Bennett, M.P. for East Calgary; General Mewburn, of West Hamilton, and Sir Henry Drayton, of West York, and others. However, Mr. Meighen reappeared in the House on Tuesday, and it may be stated with authority that, so long as he maintains his health, he will continue to rule the fortunes, or the misfortunes of the Conservative party.

During the debate on the resolutions Conservative members evinced an almost pathetic commiseration for those engaged in the industry of agriculture, and many old dyed-in-the-wool protectionists wept crocodile tears over the woes of farmers, poultry raisers and dairymen, who were subjected to the unfair competition engendered through the Australian treaty. To the plaintiff wail of certain Conservative members that by reason of this treaty the sheep raisers of Canada will be driven to the wall, Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, offered the suggestion that sheep raising in Canada today was one of the most profitable industries in the Dominion. Mr. Forke spoke from experience.

During the fortnight there was an outside development. The government had ready a bill for the granting to Alberta of its natural resources. By reason of certain influence, however, a clause was inserted in the bill which has been regarded in some quarters as emphasizing the question of separate schools. There is no indication that the system of schools in force in the province since the autonomy bill of 1905, has been unsatisfactory to any section of the community, and it is quite apparent that any attempt to change the system will result in a disagreeable religious quarrel in the House of Commons. According to news despatches received here the Alberta provincial government is adverse to any such stipulation as has been suggested, and it would not be surprising under the circumstances if the whole bill were shelved until next session.

Dunning's Railway Speech

Hon. Charles Dunning, minister of railways, made his debut on Tuesday by the presentation of the Canadian National Railway statement. It is permitted to the minister of finance and to the minister of railways to read their budgets. Mr. Dunning reads well, but in the course of various interruptions from the opposition side he showed evidence of a complete knowledge of his subject. The minister was able to show a steady betterment in revenues covering the six-year period during which the system had been in operation. In that period operating revenues had increased by \$66,000,000, while fixed charges had only increased by \$26,000,000.

"A year ago," said the minister, "parliament was asked to provide \$50,000,000 to meet the expenditures made and indebtedness incurred by the National Railways during 1925-26. At that time the immediate outlook for the railways was not very bright. It transpired, however, that of the \$50,000,000 voted a year ago, only \$10,000,000 were required of the government, and there were no bond issues, either guaranteed or otherwise. This improved state of affairs appears to have been made possible by a number of circumstances. The railway itself was able to provide 80 per cent. of interest requirements due to the public. That supplied the chief reduction in the estimated requirements. Nothing perhaps could be more indicative of the rapidly-improving position of the National-lines than the fact that a minister of railways finds it necessary to explain why \$40,000,000 voted were

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Alberta Farmers' Elevators

*Alberta Wheat Pool and United Grain Growers
create new company for the physical handling
of pool and non-pool grain*

A HARMONIOUS, and business-like solution of the country elevator problem in Alberta has been arrived at by the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers Limited, the agreement having been ratified by a special meeting of the pool delegates held in Calgary on May 20. Under the agreement a new company is to be created which will operate under lease all the pool elevators and the U.G.G. elevators, and be ready for operation in time to handle the coming crop. There has been no amalgamation of the pool and the company, and the new organization will not market any grain, but will confine itself solely to warehousing and physical handling. The marketing of pool grain will be done through the pool as usual and the marketing of non pool grain will be done through United Grain Growers Limited, thus maintaining distinct and separate channels for the marketing of pool and non-pool grain, but all being done through farmer-owned facilities.

U.G.G. Authorization

At the last annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, held at Winnipeg, November 19-21, 1925, there was a lengthy discussion on the relationship between the company and the wheat pools which was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution recommending that the grain marketing facilities of the Pools and the company should be co-ordinated into machinery providing for the handling and purchase of pool and non-pool grain through country and terminal elevators, and the separate sale and accounting for pool and non-pool grain. This resolution was as follows:

Moved by Mr. Bradwell, seconded by Mr. Hicks:

"That we, the delegates of the shareholders of the United Grain Growers Limited, in annual meeting assembled, having considered the following resolution passed by our board of directors at their meeting on November 17, 1925, hereby endorse same and express our belief that development along the lines indicated therein would be in the best interests of all concerned."

The resolution referred to reads as follows:

"That this board, after giving full and careful consideration to the question of the relationships at present existing between the United Grain

Growers Limited, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the three provincial wheat pools, and the possibility of conflicts developing between these various farmers' organizations, in large measure composed of the same individuals, and all working for the same end, namely, the betterment generally of the farmers of Western Canada and more particularly in the marketing of their grain, hereby declares its conviction:

"1. That any conflict or strife between any of these organizations would be highly injurious to the best interests of the farmers of Western Canada, whom each of these organizations aims to serve.

"2. That the pool system of marketing is of advantage to thousands of Western farmers.

"3. That a farmer-owned organization for handling and selling the grain of those farmers who may not wish to pool all of their grain is also of advantage to thousands of Western farmers.

Welfare of Non-pool Farmers

"4. That the interests and welfare of non-pool farmers, who are shareholders or supporters of the two farmers' companies (the United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited), must be considered and safeguarded and that it is inadvisable in the view of this board that any arrangement or consolidation of facilities be made upon any basis that would deny to any shareholder or patron the advantages of these country elevators in the disposal of their grain, by shipping, selling by wagon load or otherwise, which they now enjoy.

"5. That to the end that all chance of strife may be avoided and made impossible, and the most efficient marketing organizations be created and maintained to serve all the farmers in Western Canada who wish to use it, whether they desire to sell through the pool method or otherwise, the grain marketing facilities of the three provincial pools, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and United Grain Growers Limited should be co-ordinated

into machinery that would provide:

"(a) For the handling and purchase of pool and non-pool grain through country and terminal elevators.

"(b) For the sale and accounting of pool and non-pool grain.

"6. That this would consolidate the various organizations and prevent any conflict of interests; and would secure the maximum of efficiency in service with the minimum of cost in administration."

In pursuance of this resolution the U.G.G. Board of Directors notified the boards of the provincial pools of their readiness to attempt to work out a plan along these lines. Meetings were held with the Alberta Wheat Pool Board and a joint committee was appointed to consider details of a working arrangement. The board of the pool and the board of the company were able to reach agreement on the fundamental requirements. An agreement was drafted in proper form for consideration by the delegates called for a special pool meeting in Calgary last week where it was ratified almost unanimously.

Joint Board of Directors

Under the agreement between the Alberta Wheat Pool and United Grain Growers Limited there is to be incorporated a new company to be known as Alberta Farmers' Elevators Limited, the capital stock of which is to be divided equally between the pool and the U.G.G. The new company will have a board of eight directors, four to be nominated by the pool and four by the U.G.G. Both the pool and the U.G.G. are to lease all their elevators in Alberta (or any that they may build or acquire) to the new company for a period of two years on an agreed rental basis. The new elevator company will thus acquire immediately somewhere about 187 country elevators which number is likely to be increased either by new construction or purchase by both the pool and the U.G.G. There are approximately 406 grain shipping points in Alberta, and an arrangement such as this should greatly expedite the acquisition of farmer-owned elevators at the majority of these points.

The Alberta Farmers' Elevators Limited will be purely a physical grain handling company doing no marketing. It will receive pool wheat and make the initial payment and deliver the pool wheat to the Alberta Wheat Pool. It will also handle and provide a cash market for non-pool wheat and coarse grain for farmers and deliver it to the U.G.G. Ltd. Thus the new company will solve the problem that has been under consideration for some time, namely that of providing separate and distinct channels for the marketing of pool and non-pool grain and will give every farmer an opportunity to market his grain through a farmer-owned institution regardless of whether he may or may not be a member of the pool or may have a part of his grain in the pool.

Handle Pool Wheat at Cost

In essence the new agreement provides that the pool grain shall be handled by the new company at cost and will give to the Alberta Wheat Pool all the advantages that would come from owning its own line of country elevators and at the same time will relieve the pool of the heavy capital expenditure necessary to acquire such a line of elevators.

The United Grain Growers will continue handling supplies such as binder twine, flour, coal, etc., in Alberta, so that there will be no break in that service which has been carried on for the benefit of the farmer shareholders for a good many years. The U.G.G. will also continue handling non-pool grain through its Commission Department, and will purchase non-pool grain by ear lot from any part of Alberta.

The shareholders of the Alberta Wheat Pool and of United Grain Growers Limited, two great farmer-owned institutions will undoubtedly be greatly pleased at the harmonious agreement that has been arrived at for the handling and marketing of Alberta wheat and coarse grains. The new agreement is for two years duration and the new company will thus handle at least two crops. There will be no disruption of the business of either of the original farmer-owned institutions, both will conduct their systems of marketing as usual and the highest possible benefit should come to the Alberta farmers in the marketing of their crops during the next two years.



All aboard for Red Lake

The gold rush in the late winter for the almost inaccessible country along the Manitoba-Ontario boundary saw man relying on the most advanced and the most primitive means of transportation, with all other means barred. The C.N.R. photographer was lucky enough to catch the dog teams and the departing fleet of planes together.

Under the Clock Tower

Highlights and sidelights on the doings on Parliament Hill

By J. K. MUNRO



The Grits pointed proudly to the finished product of Hon. J. A. Robb and exclaimed: "It speaks for itself."

SOMEbody once remarked that it was a loyal Britisher who could spend a winter in Ottawa and still retain his love and veneration for the memory of Queen Victoria. For Ottawa is not situated in the banana belt. Also he is a stout advocate of democratic government who survives a budget debate firm in the belief that the voice of the people is the voice of God. There are times when even the best of our institutions pall on us.

This budget debate at the time of writing has lasted four weeks. In the beginning the Grits pointed proudly to the finished product of Hon. J. A. Robb and exclaimed, "it speaks for itself." And even the most vindictive of the Tories shook their heads sadly and remarked, "it doesn't leave much room for criticism."

But then and there the Grits started right in to speak for the budget. And manfully the Tories stood up man for man and did their darndest to tear it to tatters. Even an occasional Progressive couldn't resist the temptation to break his long silence and emit a small yelp of satisfaction that a carefully instructed government had given him largely what he demanded.

The Maritime Righters, too, have contributed generously. A new industry appears to have sprung up down where the intercolonial awakes the echoes with its whistle. It is a factory that turns out typewritten speeches. Every so often a Bluenose bobs up with one in his hand. Nor does he weary in well doing till its last sentence has been read into Hansard. Seven hours a day the statesmen labor. Not a minute that is not filled with eloquence. It's a glorious feast—but all too reminiscent of the shipwrecked crew who spent weeks on a desert island with no provisions except a couple of bales of cream pies.

But while you sit and listen—or make a bluff you do—you have plenty of time to size up the folks whom an all wise democracy has sent to make up the latest of our parliaments. And right on the start you have to admit that though W. L. M. King wanted a six-weeks lay-off to patch up his cabinet, he's managing to wiggle along with what he had to grab off in about ten days. It wasn't much at that. He stuck Charlie Dunning on the toe, and J. C. Elliott on the heel, and decided that the old shoes would do to wade through one session anyway.

But you have to admit that cabinet is a rather unholy alliance. With the exception of Premier King, who isn't anything much, and Hon. J. A. Robb, who is a miller when he's at home, every blessed minister is either a disciple of Blackstone or a devoted follower of "Poppa" Motherwell. Of course there's Hon. Dr. King too. But he's so quiet and unobtrusive that he only counts when it's necessary to make up a quorum.

The Lawyers are There as Usual

Here's how a representative people are represented in the cabinet: Lawyers, Lapointe, Boivin, Cannon, Elliott, Macdonald, Murphy, Cardin. Farmers, Stewart, Dunning, Motherwell. Miscellaneous, Robb, Miller, King, doctor, King, premier, and not much of anything else.

None too many farmers at that the great West may remark. But you have to add to the three actually holding portfolios the select committee headed by Farmer Forke, who review all important legislation before it is submitted to the House.

Yes, the old Scotch Farmer who sometimes stands back and laughs at himself when he finds himself mingling with the great at Rideau Hall, has a

voice that rises above the chatter of minor statesmen and even important members of the cabinet. He seldom resorts to dictation on the floor of the House but at times he talks right out as if he was issuing orders to the hired man back home on the farm.

The other day Hon. Arthur Meighen was cross-examining the minister of finance in regard to possible changes in the budget. The minister was sidestepping as gracefully as an elephant when from far down the chamber another voice broke into the dust. "If there are going to be changes in the budget" it said, "there are others besides the leader of the opposition who want to know about it." It was Robert Forke who spoke, and that settled it. The argument was over and when Hon. J. A. Robb rose in his place it was to announce that if there were any changes they would simply be made to clarify the resolutions with regard to automobile parts.

The Farmers are Making Hay

Nor need the West worry over the poverty of farmers in the line-up, even if honest Robert Forke wasn't an ever present help in time of need. All cabinets are made up of three or four men who do the work and a number of others who play politics and help make the premier look more important. And the three husbandmen in the King body-



The Senate will take its revenge on the Rural Credits Bill.

guard are far from idle. Hon. Charlie Stewart is a real workhorse. Any time he isn't handling two or three departments he's a total loss. Hon. Chas. Dunning with his platoon of Saskatchewan light infantry, is a real influence, and Hon. W. R. Motherwell has written more laws than David did Psalms. If he lingers around Ottawa for a few more years every farmer in the land will be stooking wheat with a copy of the statutes under his arm. Otherwise he'll never know whether his work is done as by statute provided.

As to the lawyers in the outfit, Hon. Ernest Lapointe still looks the best—when he is working. During the premier's enforced absence from the House he led the government with credit to himself and all concerned. But there is a suspicion that Hon. Ernest was not born with a consuming love for work. And since his premier's return he's again resting up a bit.

Two others who came to the front as platform performers during the early days of the session were Hon. Geo. Boivin and Hon. Lucien Cannon. But since Hon. Geo. got tangled up in the customs probe he has faded a bit, while Hon. Lucien is also giving his sonorous voice a well-earned rest. Both these Frenchmen, by the way, are Irish on their mother's side which may add something to their fighting capacity.

Of the others Cardin is a politician rather than statesman. It is his guiding hand that keeps a solid Quebec at the government's back. Hon. "Ned" Macdonald is not the fighter he once was. His health is none too good and there is a suspicion that a Nova Scotia senatorship is being kept vacant for him.

Hon. J. C. Elliott, the baby member, is small in stature and almost hidden behind a pair of spectacles. However he has shown in debates that he points an impressive finger behind which lurks a fair amount of hard common sense. He does not appear to be outclassed by

the company in which he rather unexpectedly finds himself.

The Stormy Petrel of Politics

Then there's Hon. Charles Murphy, the stormy petrel of politics. Premier King appears to be edging the fiery Irishman out by easy stages. He has got him as far as the Senate, and if the proverbial King luck holds he'll have him safely out of the cabinet before another session rolls around. For even when he's in the cabinet Hon. Charles clings to the Irishman's birthright to be "agin the government." Any time he's not cursing his colleagues they're cursing him. They'd probably rise in their might and throw him out of the window if they were sure he wouldn't just walk round and kick in the door. But Hon. Charles is on his way. There will be a new postmaster-general just as soon as ways and means can be found of relieving the office of its present incumbent.

These with the industrious Robb, the plitudinous premier and his docile namesake make up the cabinet as it is and as it will be till the session ends. Then James Malcolm, of Bruce, and W. D. Euler, of Waterloo, may be coaxed in to give the industrial areas some sort of representation. Is it a good cabinet? It might be worse as cabinets go. A lot of them of recent vintage haven't been anything to write home about.

The Strategems of the Strategists

Across the floor sits "the greatest opposition since Confederation." It's leader, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, you've heard of before. He hasn't changed much. A trifle more human perhaps but he still owns the same single track mind and his genius for taking bad advice. To make sure he would not miss any of it he formed his now famous board of strategy. It is made up of 19—count 'em—19 of the oldest and most trackworn of the Tory warhorses. Chaplin, of Welland, and Ryckman, of Toronto, are more or less teacher's pets. Both are wealthy. Both are unpopular. That's a combination that is absolutely essential to any man who would become a Meighen favorite. It need only be added that both are almost as good politicians as is Hon. Arthur Meighen himself. All of which gives the board of strategy leadership of which it is worthy and partially accounts for the warm place the board occupies in Tory hearts. Of its other members, Hon. R. B. Bennett probably shows to the best advantage. He has mellowed a bit during his absence from the councils of the nation. Words still pour from him at intervals like smoke from a chimney. But there are times when he can keep quiet. As a member of the customs probe he has been so much a spectator that there were those of his own party who asked "What kind of a game is R.B. playing?" But Mr. Bennett was not playing any game. He admits he was not. The probe, he explains, belonged to Hon. Harry Stevens. Why should he step in and gum up Hon. Harry's cards. Anyway Hon. R. B. Bennett is frequently mentioned as Arthur Meighen's successor should the latter decide to move to some sphere of life for which nature has fitted him. And of R. B. it can possibly be said that not for worlds would he do anything that might interfere with the plans of those who might make him premier.

Smoking Out the Smugglers

Hon. Harry Stevens, too, is sometimes credited with leadership ambitions. But he pursues different methods. While R.B. waits for greatness to overtake him, Hon. Harry goes out and hustles for it. He it was who fired the charges that brought on the customs probe. He

took a chance when he did it. For a statesman who makes formal charges has to back them up or his prestige perishes. And government officials do not always make the best witnesses where the government is concerned.

It took a lot of driving force on the part of Hon. Harry Stevens to keep that committee moving. It was loaded with lawyers. There were also lawyers for



Since Hon. Geo. Boivin got tangled up in the customs probe, he has faded a bit.

the government, lawyers for the department, lawyers for the witnesses, lawyers for everything except the prosecution. It seemed to be much more important to observe the laws of evidence than to find out anything crooked in the preventive service. There was almost consternation in the committee one day when a witness stood right up and declared he was a smuggler. Nor could clever cross-examination shake his testimony.

Finally, however, things began to creep up that could not be covered by masses of detail. The heads of two civil service commissioners went into the basket. It took the solid vote of the Liberal and Progressive members of the committee to keep Hon. George Boivin from being reported to parliament for suspending the sentence of a New Brunswick smuggler whose help was needed in the elections.

Gradually it dawned on the public that the customs probe was something more than a political gesture. Slowly it began to realize that no matter whose dog got kicked around a condition existed in the customs service that had to be remedied. All this did not come about by evolution. It came because Hon. Harry Stevens burned the mid-night oil and rose with the sun to do work there was none but him to do. Hon. Harry has made good on his charges. He has done more. He has practically forced changes in the Customs Department that will mean a saving of millions of revenue to the country. As a consequence Hon. Harry looms bigger in the eyes of his countrymen. He's a few long strides nearer to a leadership.

That Fiery Fighter Manion

Of the others Hon. Dr. Manion must be given a leading place. He's a member of the Roman

Church and under present conditions that practically kills his leadership ambitions. But the Tory party is lucky to have as its Irish representative a man who is at once able and popular. The doctor is a fiery fighter but

JUST TREAD ON THE TAIL OF ME COAT!



Hon. Chas. Murphy, the stormy petrel of politics.

his shafts lack venom, and he carries an infectious smile that can be extended into a laugh on slight provocation. And believe me a good sure fire, hearty laugh is something that is mighty hard to find among the first flight Tories.

Then there's Sir Henry Drayton. If Sir Henry would admit that he's not an orator and put the output of a good head into simple language he'd cut a larger figure in parliament. He's the only man the Tories own who can make

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My Homesteading Experiences

By MRS. "MAC"

"Stranger and more wonderful than fiction." That's what is usually said of good homestead stories, for the people who lived through them got right down to the elemental things of life. In The Guide's homestead story competition conducted last winter we received several hundred manuscripts of a very high order, valuable for the historic material they contain and throbbing with human interest. This story of Mrs. "Mac's" was awarded first prize. Second prize goes to John Grover, Birnie, Man., a homesteader of 1875. Third prize was won by Mrs. H. H. Cayford, now of Marsden, Sask., for her story of homesteading in the Bow River country of Alberta, and later in northern Saskatchewan. Fourth prize is awarded to Duncan Henderson, Boissevain, Man. These stories and extracts from others will be published in due course in The Guide.



A recent photograph of Mrs. "Mac," her husband and a grandchild, at Wadena Beach.



Mrs. "Mac's" oldest son and his wife. The ox is one of the team that made the memorable trek recounted in this story.

It was the death of a very much needed and valuable horse, away back in the early spring of the year 1905, which settled the question for my husband and me regarding coming West. During the winter months we had had several visits from a young western man sojourning in the east for the winter, and he drew pictures of the West with its vast opportunities so enticingly to my husband that he was almost persuaded. So when our horse suddenly died and we could not see the where-with-all to replace him, and also as our lease was expiring that spring, for we were just renters, we decided in favor of the West.

It was very hard for us to come to that decision as we were by no means strong or healthy, and we had a family of seven children between the ages of two and 14, who, we felt to a certain extent, would be deprived of their chance of an education. Also we were leaving all our dearly beloved relatives behind us, but as we had reached our decision my husband proceeded to call an auction sale, at which we disposed of our stock and implements and all household furnishings which were not really necessary for me to carry on with until such time as I could join him in the West.

One morning in April, my husband and our first born, a lad coming 15, packed their kit, which by the way contained a good Colt revolver, for were they not going to the "Wild and Woolly West," and got on board for the West, which they reached in due time.

They arrived at a small town in Manitoba and found the father of our young western friend loading a car with stock and machinery for homesteads which they had previously filed on in Saskatchewan. They invited my husband and son to come along with them, as there were plenty of homesteads yet where they were locating. They did so, and on reaching the end of the railroad they put together their wagons, loaded them and proceeded for their homesteads, which were 40 miles out.

That trip contains a story in itself, but as I did not experience it I am not in a position to tell it. However, my husband, after about a six weeks' stop over in there, selected a homestead and returned over the same route, but this time on foot, to the rail head, and from there to the town of Yorkton, where he filed on a homestead. At this town he also obtained work at the building trade, the boy working with a nearby farmer.

Westward Bound

In August, my husband sent for myself and children. Our railroad journey was uneventful with the exception that two of the children were quite train sick and I was very tired and worn trying to keep them quiet and orderly.

Our real experience at travelling began in November. During the summer months all hands worked, that could find employment, while the younger children attended school. We were able to buy a yoke of oxen and

a second-hand wagon, as well as a six months' supply of food and clothing, and as we had to be on our homestead within six months after filing, it made it necessary for us to move there in the fall.

We made preparations for starting the first Monday in November. My husband made a light rack, somewhat similar to a small hayrack, in which we loaded our few household effects, clothing and provisions enough to last us one month. All the previous week I had been baking, cooking, washing and packing.

Ominous Skies

As the children were off school on Saturday, I remember outfitting them in clean clothes and washing their discarded clothes so as to have everything clean for the trip. However, on Saturday night, the weather which had been holding good up till then, broke and started one of those slow, drizzling rains. This was rather disconcerting as we had been building much on the weather holding good. The rain continued all day Sunday and on into Monday forenoon, when the clouds seemed to break and rifts of blue sky peeped through.

It was when loading up we began to realize just how much stuff we had and how bulky our load was. After much figuring and readjusting we managed to get it all on with the exception of its live freight. Puzzle over it as much as we could we could only make space for two or three persons. Nothing daunted we settled it by deciding to ride in turns. Right then I was secretly hoping my turn would not come first, as I had never seen oxen, let alone riding behind them, before coming West. I was very much afraid of them and was privately wondering just how well they were broken, although we had bought them with the guarantee they were well broken, which they afterwards proved to be.

A Classic of the Trail

After partaking of a hurried lunch, the boys hooked up the oxen. Now, as my husband had never driven oxen, it was decided that Earl, our oldest

boy, who had been working during the summer with a farmer and had acquired some little knowledge of oxen driving, should handle the lines. Accordingly he took the driver's seat, and it was decided with one dissenting vote that mother and wee baby sister should take the seat beside him, which I meekly did, as I was firmly resolved not to play the "quitter" in this undertaking. Daddy and the in-between ones, consisting of two girls and three boys, started to walk through town, and after getting on some little ways they called a halt to wait for the transport.

Now as oxen are not noted for their speed, and as son and I avoided as much as possible all the main streets, we were some little time catching up and were subjected to quite a bit of teasing by the rest.

Everybody was in high spirits and all went merrily. The weather was not very settled and the recent rain had made the roads very greasy, making it difficult for the oxen. Our load seemed to be much heavier than we had thought.

About two miles or so out of town, there was quite a steep hill to climb, and about half-way up the oxen stopped. Well, here was some unlooked-for problem. After much trying and persuading with a whip we found it was no use. They had no footing. The mud caused them to slip and sprawl. To lighten the load as much as possible, son and I got down. I left wee girlie in a cosy little nook on top of the load and told her to sit quiet until the gee-gees pulled her up the hill.

The First Mishap

After wasting considerable time discussing the problem we decided to lend our weight in assisting the oxen, so mother and the small ones got behind while daddy and the second boy, Roy, each took a hind wheel, and Earl handled the rope lines and whip, so with a "Ho!" and "Heave!" and a crack of the whip, the wagon started to slowly roll. At last we reached the top of the hill, very much winded.



The second log house built on the homestead. Photographed some years after when a shingle roof had replaced the original sod one.

Here we halted for a breathing space.

This hill, be it known, ran away down to a ravine or gully, which had a high grade, with a bridge in the centre across it. At last daddy called "move on." Then we found if the oxen could not pull it up hill neither could they hold it back going down hill, so they went slipping and sprawling first on one side of the road and then the other. Earl, running along behind them, on the ground, was unable to get a purchase on the lines to guide them. Our wee baby girl was on top of that load with deep ditches ahead, but some instinct must have taught the oxen to keep to the grade on that perilous race. When they reached the level I quickly clambered on top to find my wee girlie tightly wedged in between some cases that had shifted. I released her and lifted her down, firmly resolved that she, too, should walk. This little incident sobered us and made us realize this was no picnic excursion we were venturing on.

The short November day was now drawing to a close, so we began to watch out for a suitable place to make camp. Preferably this place should be on the lee side of a bluff with either a haystack or straw-pile near by and not too far from water. Before long we came to a place that seemed to answer the purpose.

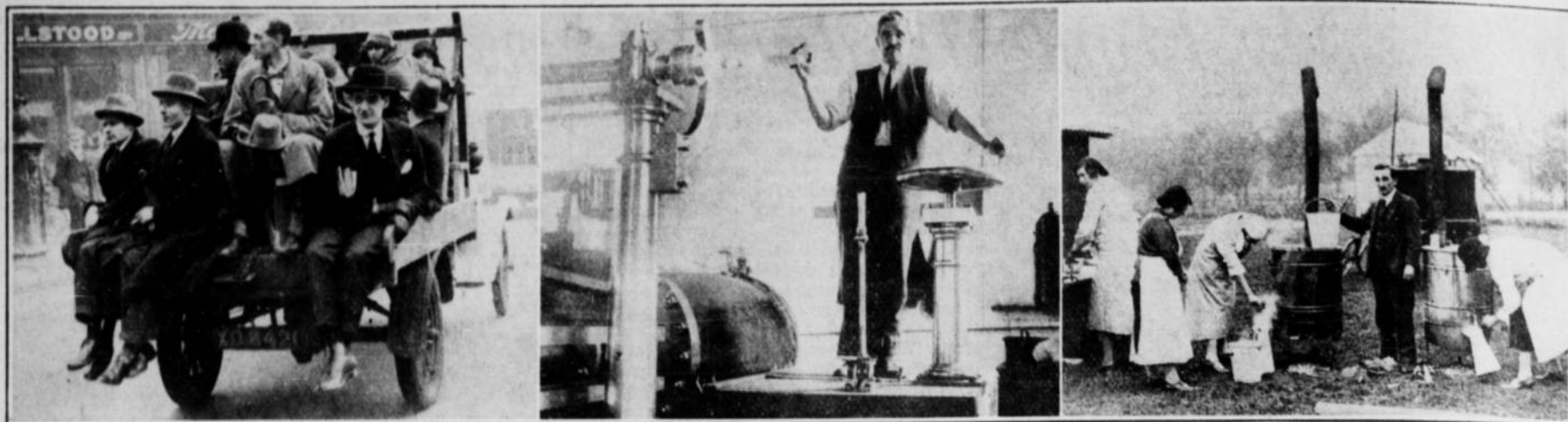
Borne On By Enthusiasm

Now all was haste to make camp. The two older boys were put to looking after feeding and watering the oxen. The feed had to be carried in rope bundles on their backs from the straw-pile which was quite a few rods away. The third boy was sent to see if he could get a nail of water from a slough in sight of camp, husband and smaller ones proceeded to collect some dry wood to build a fire, while the oldest daughter and I got the potatoes ready for cooking and the grub box and dishes unpacked ready for supper.

While waiting for supper husband and boys were busy erecting our sleeping quarters. We had no tent but I had brought from the East with me a very large piece of rag carpet and this was to cover our beds. They got three forked sticks for each end, the centre ones being longer than the outside ones. They cut poles about seven feet long to place from one fork to opposite fork. Over these poles they slung the carpet, letting it come down over one end. The boys put a thick coating of straw on the ground as it was still quite wet from the rain, and over this straw they spread the blankets. As soon as supper was over, which, by the way, everyone enjoyed immensely, the small children were put to bed. As our roof was very low they crawled in on hands and knees, but they were tired and they soon were asleep. Daughter and I washed the dishes and prepared food for cooking in the morning, while husband and the boys looked to the supply of water and wood for the morning.

The first streak of dawn saw us up. Everybody agreed they had slept well and were ready and eager for another day of it. The weather was still raw, so we all chose to walk. This day was

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British strike scenes

Left—London workers get a lift. Others, less fortunate, have to walk. Centre—The only mine worker in this Leicestershire pit who remained at his post. His job was to convey the safety men to and from the workings. Right—Y.W.C.A. girls preparing food in Hyde Park for an army of volunteers.

The Great Strike in Britain

By J. A. STEVENSON

THERE have been some famous civil wars in Britain, but May 1 saw the outbreak of the first industrial civil war in the country's history, when the General Council of the Trades Union Congress decided to support the Miners' Federation, who had committed themselves to a strike against a threatened reduction of wages, and to exercise power conferred upon them in 1924 in the event of the existing standards of any large body of workers being threatened by the action of employers "to organize all such moral and material support as the circumstances of the dispute seem to justify."

The response of the workers to the strike call showed an amazing solidarity. The funds of most of the unions were very low, but thousands of men at once quit their jobs although faced with the grim knowledge that their savings would soon be drained away and their families would be confronted with real privations which would come close to starvation if the strike were prolonged.

Public Rallies Behind Government

But what they had not reckoned upon was the amazing counter-rally of the rest of the nation. The Baldwin government had been guilty of some bad blunders, but the middle and upper classes formed the determination that at any cost the challenge of the general strike should be defied. Volunteer organizations for carrying on the indispensable services of the community sprang into being in a night, and in all some 500,000 people, drawn from every rank of society, put themselves at the disposal of the government. A state of emergency was declared and parliament conferred upon the government the same sort of unlimited powers as it possessed during the war years.

For more than a week while two rival governing authorities—the politically-representative ministry of Stanley Baldwin, and the industrially-representative body known as the General Council of the Trades Union Congress—confronted one another in London, the issue hung in doubt, and at one time there seemed a prospect of a labor victory. But the possession of motors by thousands of private citizens enabled the vital problems of communications and transport to be solved, and the labor leaders gradually discovered that, while they had tied up many industries and most of the export trade, their success had only been partial and the British nation was far from paralyzed. The older and more experienced labor leaders, like Ramsay MacDonald and Arthur Henderson, who believed in political methods and disliked industrial action, had from the first been very half-hearted about the general strike, and when it did not meet with immediate success began to assert their influence.

Workers Accept Assurances

By Thursday, the thirteenth, even in the general council, enthusiasm for the strike had begun to wane; there still remained a number of classes of workers who had been kept in reserve to be called out for the delivery of a

smashing blow, but the summons was never issued to them. Under the mediation of neutrals like Sir Herbert Samuel and the Archbishop of Canterbury, negotiations were opened with the government, and on May 14 the general strike was suddenly called off after assurance had been given that the case of the miners would be reopened and the authority of the government enlisted to secure them better terms.

The strategy of the general strike was decisively beaten; its promoters decided to quit while the quitting was good, but Mr. Baldwin showed real statesmanship in refusing to seek any downright victory which would have left an embittered atmosphere and poisoned industrial relations for years to come. He admitted that the ease of the miners, which was the source of the strike, deserved consideration and has successfully used his influence to secure for them much better terms than they had been offered before. The charge properly brought by Lloyd-George and others against the Baldwin ministry is that if they had only taken the action, which they now admit to be proper on behalf of the miners, about three weeks earlier, the strike and all its calamitous consequences could have been avoided. So the net result is that while the strategy of the general strike failed completely in its fundamental objective of achieving supremacy over the constitutional government, it did succeed in obtaining better terms for the miners, whose plight had stirred the other workers to sympathetic action.

Progress can now be made with the adjustment of the difficulties of the British coal mining industry. Today, as the result of a variety of factors, chief of which are the increasing use of oil and waterpower as sources of heat and motive energy, the coal industry of every country is faced with unprecedented difficulties, but because it bulks so large in the economic life of Britain, which owed her industrial pre-eminence of last century to the possession of vast deposits of high-grade coal in proximity both to the sea and supplies of iron, the problem there has become supremely critical.

The recent history of the British coal problem is simple. The industry had experienced fluctuations before 1914, but on the whole had been reasonably prosperous. But the war's upheaval produced a great dislocation of the export trade, impelling countries like Italy to develop their domestic water powers and the labor economy of oil-burning steamers appealed to shipowners; then when peace came the confusion of the exchange situation prevented any recovery.

In 1920, when the coal operators threatened to reduce wages, the Miners' Federation, which had by this time lost Conservative leaders like Thomas Burt and Charles Fenwick, both members of parliament on the Liberal side, and become the strongest and most radical unit in the Labor movement, countered with a demand that the state assume ownership of the mines and that their operation be

entrusted, under a collectivist plan, to the workers, including, of course, the directing, office and technical staffs. Lloyd-George resorted to the device of appointing a royal commission, headed by an able judge, Mr. Justice Sankey. Its report was exceedingly sympathetic to the miners' claims, and virtually recommended nationalization of the mines. But Lloyd-George, who had promised to put in force the terms of any report, was restrained by the Conservative wing of his coalition and went back on his pledges.

Government Stands Aloof

There came a temporary boom for the industry while the French were occupying the Ruhr and ruling Germany's coal trade, but as soon as German coal began to make its competition felt again in 1922, trouble again loomed up. British coal exports dwindled steadily and matters were aggravated by the return to the gold standard decreed by the budget of 1925. The official stand was that it was the business of the industry and not of the government to institute such vital reforms as were needed. The miners, however, held that the government must interest itself in the fundamental changes which were imperative to put the industry on a profitable basis, and when the mine operators, last summer, began a concerted movement for the reduction of wages, they proceeded to organize a resolute resistance.

The miners insisted that their wages were already too low for the maintenance of decent standards of life; they pointed out that while their money earnings in 1926 are about 52 per cent. above the pre-war level, the cost of living is 73 per cent. higher, and their economic position is relatively worse. Wages differ greatly in different localities according to the facility with which the coal can be mined; men working in the newer mines in Notts and Yorkshire can sometimes earn \$28 per week on piece-work, while equally good miners working in old pits in Lancashire could not make \$7.00. However, the average earnings of a skilled miner, if he gets a full week's work, are between \$16 and \$19. The owners' demands would have substantially reduced these earnings, and in some districts brought them down as low as \$5.00 per week. Yet the miners point out that these wages prevail in one of the most dangerous trades in Britain. Though new precautions have decreased the accident rate, yet every year 1,100 miners are killed when at work, about 4,500 more suffer serious hurts and over 176,000 meet with minor injuries.

Herbert Smith, the president of the Miners' Federation, gave the following grim picture of the miner's lot to a government commission in 1924:

"Marshal in one huge procession this army of bruised, broken humanity—marshal them four men in a rank, each a yard-and-a-half apart, and you get a procession stretching a distance of 45 miles. Every 15 yards of that tragic march you have an ambulance conveying a man who is seriously injured, and every 61 yards a hearse."

Nor are the perils of their calling offset by agreeable conditions of life. Scan the landscape of the mining areas of Britain and you see long rows of one and two-roomed houses in which the miners live. Often they are 50 years old and have been condemned by sanitary inspectors, but since no other provision has been made the miners' families must make the best of them. Except in a few of the newer villages, the ordinary sanitary conveniences which are a commonplace in working-class homes on this continent, are unknown. The lot of their wives is not enviable for they must cook, eat and sleep in the same room, and it must also serve as a bath-room for the men as they come back covered with grime from the pit. Steaming clothes are often found drying at the same fire at which food is being prepared. The miners have long agitated for pit-head baths, but today only 30 out of 2,500 mines are equipped with them, and, therefore, only 2 per cent. of the miners enjoy this luxury.

The miners were firm that not only must wages not come down, but that these deplorable conditions must be changed. The owners replied that the present financial conditions of the industry made impossible either the present wages or the construction of new houses. They claimed that they are doing everything possible to prevent accidents and that workmen's compensation claims are already costing \$15,000,000 per annum, or six cents per ton of coal produced. They could see no help for the miner or the industry until the cost of production sinks to a point where they offer a prospect of regaining their old place in the world's markets.

Heavy Drain on Industry

The miners retorted that relief must be found through other means than the reduction of wages, and they contended that the management of many collieries was exceedingly inefficient. They asserted that the \$30,000,000 paid out each year in royalties to landowners like the Duke of Northumberland, was an unfair burden upon the industry, equal to an average of 50 cents per week for every person engaged in mining, and they demanded their abolition. They declared also that the only true solution could come through the public ownership and operation of the mines; only when the industry comes under a centralized control would it be possible to reward all miners equally according to their efficiency, and to enforce economies in management and in the process of distribution which would produce a revival of the export trade.

When the other trades unions showed their willingness to support the miners, Premier Baldwin secured a temporary truce by the device of granting a subsidy to the industry and appointing a royal commission. Its personnel commanded confidence; its chairman was Sir Herbert Samuel, formerly home secretary in the Asquith ministry, and lately governor of Palestine, and the other members were Sir Herbert Lawrence, an able soldier-banker; Sir William Beveridge, the principal of the

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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British Strike Ended

After eight days' duration, entailing huge financial losses both to the strikers and to general business as well as the general public, the great British nation-wide general strike was officially declared off. The union laborers were instructed by the Trades Union headquarters to return to their work and leave the coal strike to be settled through negotiation. Yet even aside from the coal strike, it will be a long time before things in general are back at normal in Great Britain. Many employers have refused to re-engage all their striking employees. A shortage in fuel has necessitated many factories being run on short time. The disruption of business and general trade will require months to repair. Thousands of families—probably hundreds of thousands—will be without income for some considerable time. The suffering will be severe. All this follows in the wake of the greatest industrial struggle that the world has known. Truly the general strike is a terrific weapon.

It is now generally admitted that the great British strike was a failure. It failed to accomplish its purpose. By calling out all the organized workers of Britain the British Trades Union Congress expected to paralyze the country and force capitulation to the terms demanded by the miners in their dispute with the mine owners. They miscalculated the spirit of the British people, who, though almost generally sympathetic with the demands of the miners, were vigorously opposed to the drastic methods adopted by the Trades Union Congress. Half-a-million ordinary citizens volunteered, and to the best of their ability carried on the essential services of the country. Yet by and large perhaps it was the great number of motor cars owned by private citizens, together with motor trucks, all pressed into public service, which brought about the failure of the strike. There was a clear realization also that the success of the strike would, in reality, mean a revolution and the establishment in Great Britain of a higher authority than the national government. Premier Baldwin undoubtedly echoed the feeling of the British people when he declared the general strike to be a challenge to organized government. No doubt there was no intention on the part of the steadier elements in charge of the strike that the national government should be superseded. Yet if one part of the population were able to coerce the majority through the agency of a general strike, then unquestionably the status of the government representing all the people would tend to decline.

Perhaps, after all, there is some compensation for the losses sustained in the strike because of the very fact that it has been a failure, and, consequently, will not be attempted again. There have been certain radical Labor leaders, not only in Britain but in other Anglo-Saxon countries, who have advocated the general strike for some years. Probably no English-speaking country afforded a more favorable opportunity to carry out a general strike than England.

Its failure there pretty well means its failure for all time, at least in English-speaking lands.

Organized labor in Britain and those who directed the strike, are deserving of great credit for the calm and peaceful manner in which they conducted themselves during the eight days. The government also displayed wisdom in its efforts to avoid conflict in the maintenance of essential services. Considering its magnitude the general strike in Britain was extraordinarily free from strife. This very fact will render it possible to get back to normal conditions in the shortest possible time. There will be less bitterness and hatred, fewer hot words to be retracted and fewer blows and wounds to be forgotten.

There seems to be, since the close of the strike, pretty strong determination on the part of the British people that the mining dispute must be settled even though the settlement may not be quite satisfactory to some of the dukes and lords who have lived on fat coal royalties for generations, giving little or no service in return. The coal industry of Britain is in bad shape, and only drastic handling will make it possible for the majority of the mines to continue in operation. Premier Baldwin seems to have displayed not only an excellent temper, but also excellent judgment in dealing with the whole crisis. He will probably force the mine owners to accept reasonable re-adjustments in their business, and give the miners a fair opportunity for a living wage.

One of the future problems of civilization is to abolish the strike as a method of settling industrial disputes. Prior to the advent of trades unions, labor was ground down by capital. Through organization labor has steadily come into its own, and, generally speaking, is as powerful as capital. Yet neither labor nor capital, however highly organized, can ever dictate other than temporarily to society at large. Arbitration must take the place of the strike. It will never afford organized labor the opportunity to secure all its demands, but neither does the strike method. Out of the great British strike many important lessons have been learned of value to all parties. British labor leadership is bound to pursue other channels in seeking the advancement of labor, and will gain even more rapidly through peaceful than through revolutionary methods.

Mr. Murphy's Misinformation

On May 14, in the House of Commons, Thomas Gerow Murphy, M.P. for Neepawa, Man., was making a contribution in the budget debate, and endeavoring to enlighten the members of parliament on various subjects. He was particularly anxious to show the relatively small importance of the Progressive group, and to do so felt it necessary to make reference to The Guide. The following is the report of Mr. Murphy's remarks from Hansard:

The Progressive movement is not as strong and flourishing as it was a few short years ago. There is published in the West a paper called The Grain Growers' Guide, sometimes known as the Progressives' Bible. Until the present time the subscription price has been \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 of which went to pay for the paper, the other dollar being the membership fee in the farmers' local. But so badly have the Progressives fallen off—

Mr. Forke—I do not wish to let that statement pass, Mr. Speaker; the hon. member must know that he is not stating the fact. I have taken The Grain Growers' Guide for a good many years—

Mr. Murphy—Is the hon. gentleman asking a question?

Mr. Forke—Did I understand my hon. friend to say that \$1.00 paid for membership in the United Farmers, and \$1.00 went to the paper?

Mr. Murphy—That is my information.

Mr. Forke—The hon. member is mistaken.

Mr. Murphy—I think I am absolutely cor-

rect. That may not apply to a certain year which the hon. member has in mind, but I am sure that the facts have been as I have stated for at least some years. I have in my hand a notice from The Grain Growers' Guide, which says:

"Great Bargain! Guide subscription rate is now \$1.00 for three years."

The Progressive party have fallen on such hard times in the West that they have had to make bargain rates for the organ which is supposed to represent Progressive opinion.

Mr. Murphy possesses a real capacity for compressing misinformation into small compass. There isn't one word of truth in his declaration that part of the subscription price of The Guide was used as a membership fee in the farmers' local association. It never was true this year, last year, nor any other year. The membership fee in the local was paid direct to the local and the subscription price of The Guide was paid direct to The Guide or its agent. Furthermore the subscription price of The Guide has been \$1.00 for the past four years, with a special rate of three years for \$2.00. On April 1, 1926, the subscription price was changed to 50 cents per year, or three years for \$1.00. It is no great tribute to the intelligence of a man representing an agricultural constituency that he should give out to parliament so many false statements about the most widely read and best-known agricultural paper published in his own country, nor that he should contradict Mr. Forke, when he offered to set him right.

Farm Tenancy

The 1925 census of agriculture of the United States shows that 38.5 per cent. of the farms of that country are operated by tenants. The percentage is slowly increasing. In some of the best counties in the heart of the corn belt, over 60 per cent. of the farms are rented.

When nearly two-fifths of the farmers of a country are divorced from the ownership of the land, there must be something radically wrong at the root of its rural life.

Roosevelt once said that the most typical American citizen was the farmer who owned his own farm. If that is so, the typical American citizen is a very small percentage of the total population. The amazing thing about it is that many farm economists and sociologists view the situation with more or less unconcern. They assume that most tenants will eventually become owners and that in such cases tenancy is intermediary between the hired man and the ownership stage. That may be true, but the condition of tenancy from a national viewpoint is a permanent one, and only three out of every five farmers in the country live in their own homes. Furthermore, the short-term lease is almost universal. Thousands of tenants move every two or three years. The fertility of the soil and the care of the farm buildings get scant consideration under such transitory occupancy. This is perfectly apparent to the most casual observer traveling through some of the states where tenancy is widespread. Many places have a distinctly down-at-heels appearance. It is a bad thing for the farmer, it is a bad thing for the land, and it is a bad thing for the country.

There must of necessity be some tenancy. Even in this new western country there is a considerable amount of it, and the percentage is steadily increasing. It is no disgrace to be a tenant. Many of the best farmers are or have been renters. But every tenant looks forward to the time when he will own his own farm, and have it paid for. He should not have far to look. There is abundance of land close to railways, schools and churches. What is needed is a more vigorous and intelligent land policy which would make the owners of such land more anxious to sell it to actual farmers at reasonable prices. Long-term credit on the

amortization plan, with low rates of interest is also urgently needed, and there is hope that Ottawa is at last seriously turning its attention to the ways and means of providing it. It is also high time that steps were being taken to surround tenancy with the necessary safeguards. Security of tenure and of the tenant's equity in necessary improvements that he makes are of first consideration. Unless these matters receive attention in time we may eventually find ourselves in the unenviable position as regards tenancy which the United States now occupies.

Wheat Export Duty

Some of the eastern millers and other eastern economists are still vigorously urging an export duty on our wheat to force its manufacture in Canada. Some of them even go so far as to predict that this would bring prosperity in a great measure all over the nation. It is probably about the stupidest suggestion that could be made from the standpoint of the general progress of Canada, and if carried out the effect would be disastrous. Any person capable of seeing beyond the length of his nose must realize that the greatest factor in the general improvement in business in Canada, in this year of grace 1926, has been the large wheat crop grown in these prairie provinces. It is the money from this wheat crop that has sped up the wheels of industry, commerce, transportation and all other kinds of business from coast to coast. If the millers of Canada want to mill all our wheat, nobody is raising the slightest objection. They have every opportunity in the world. But to suggest an export duty which will force down our price, glut our markets and compel the wheat growers to subsidize the millers, is

a ghastly proposition. It's unfortunate that after running the gamut of rust, frost, drought, hail, etc., the wheat growers should have to contend with other pests.

Our Mercantile Marine

It was announced in parliament the other day that since 1922 the Dominion government has sold 15 vessels of the Canadian Merchant Marine fleet. The following indicates the cost of construction and the sale price received for some of these national steamships:

	Cost	Sale Price
Canadian Miner	\$ 583,000	\$100,000
Canadian Logger	704,000	100,000
Canadian Engineer	1,018,000	50,000
Canadian Adventurer	717,000	40,000
Canadian Pathfinder	957,000	50,000
Canadian Sailor	690,000	40,000
Canadian Settler	985,000	140,000
Canadian Warrior	819,000	40,000
Canadian Trader	700,000	40,000
Canadian Sower	to	40,000
Canadian Signaller	800,000	40,000

These national steamships, which cost Canada over \$8,000,000, have been sold for \$680,000, with a net loss to the national treasury of over \$7,000,000. Many of these vessels were built after the war was over when the contracts might have been cancelled, and indemnities paid, and thus have saved millions. If this is all the government has been able to accomplish with a fleet owned outright, it affords some indication of what the country might have been let in for had the Petersen contract been ratified at the last session of parliament.

Partially as a result of selling out the unprofitable vessels, the financial returns from the government merchant marine is showing steady improvement. During the first four months of 1926 there is a profit of over \$19,000 on operating expenses alone, as compared with a loss during the same four

months of last year of \$580,000, making the improvement over \$600,000. But there is still a long way to go yet before the profits on operation are sufficient to meet the fixed charges. Of the huge losses on the government mercantile marine the millions which are directly attributable to the stupidity and negligence of the government immediately after the close of the war have been more than sufficient to complete and equip the Hudson Bay Railway ready for operation. Yet the people responsible for that loss are fighting a \$3,000,000 appropriation for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. They are not opposed to spending the money so long as it is spent where they and their friends get the advantage of it.

Let the Enquiry Proceed

The customs enquiry at Ottawa has disclosed scandals great and small. Government officials have been found to have winked at smuggling, and undoubtedly millions of revenue has been lost to the country through inefficiency and crookedness in the service. There seems to be a pretty general feeling that the responsibility has not yet been finally placed, and that there are those higher up, both in the Liberal and in the Conservative ranks, who have either connived at or permitted wrong-doing. It is to be hoped that the enquiry will proceed and that all the offenders will be exposed and be awarded due punishment. Nobody particularly loves the protective tariff system. We have never heard of any person, even the most ardent protectionist, who gets a thrill of pleasure when he is held up by the customs officials and forced to pay duty on incoming articles. But if we are to have a protective system it should be impartial and fair to all.



The Surprise Party

The Treasure of Ho

By L. ADAMS BECK

Author of *The Key of Dreams* and *The Perfume of the Rainbow*

What Has Happened so Far

John Mallerdean, an Englishman, whose family had lived in China for many generations, learned from an old priest in the Temple of August Peace, the story of an earlier John Mallerdean who had been given rich treasure by the Emperor Ho in reward for exceptional services. He had met his death through enmity of men who wanted to rob him. He had left a little daughter who was taken into the family of a nobleman, and later married. Young John Mallerdean set for himself the task of finding the descendant of his ancestor. The Boxer Rebellion broke out in Peking. Mallerdean disguised himself and left the Allies' quarters. He became attendant to the Blind Man of Hupei, a seer, who was later summoned to the palace of the wicked, cruel Empress. There John saw Sie, the beautiful attendant of the Empress, and discovered that she was the girl he was seeking. They loved each other, and John made known to her the story of her family and the fact that the rich treasures rightfully belonged to her. They were in constant danger of being found out, for the Empress kept Sie beside her so that she might some day find the jewels that belonged to the girl, and take them for her own. The Empress commanded the Blind Man to prepare a horoscope, showing her fate. He foretold that she would flee before the Allies.

CHAPTER X

LATER she did, but only for a short interview to give orders. They were short but not sweet. I was banished from the Court. Not in the least because I had fallen from favor, she was careful to explain, but simply because my master could do all that was necessary, and she was anxious to avoid expense and the crowding of people about the retreating Court. Also, she needed my services elsewhere. I should be furnished with a sum of money and passes, and she could rely on my fidelity to report if any news should reach me of the treasure of Ho. If that were to happen there would be enormous rewards awaiting me, and a bride high in imperial favor. Here she cast a glance at Sie who stood as usual with down-dropped eyes beside her. I was at liberty to leave that afternoon—the twenty-fourth of September. Interpreted, I knew this meant several things. She wished to be free from the only person whom she might now suspect of power to acquire knowledge concerning the treasure. But he must not be killed, for this knowledge might lead him to discoveries which Sie could gain for her. In a word, she wanted to pursue the quest quietly on her own, and at the same time to profit by any discoveries I might make on mine. No doubt, also, she believed that by retaining my master she could keep a searchlight of the "sight" on my proceedings. In fact, the game was now in her own hands.

She was amazingly well and in high spirits that morning. No one seeing her in her becoming Manchu head-dress of black, with gorgeous jewelled pins and flowers, would have given her a year more than forty-five. Like all women of wit and spirit, she was physically sensitive to outside influences, and the fact that the Empress Consort had arrived from Peking with the news that the Allies had not looted her treasure or discovered its whereabouts, refreshed her with gay youthfulness. Of course I kowtowed and protested obediently, but my heart was heavy. To leave Sie—heaven only knowing when we should meet again—to leave my master, to lose all the threads of the intrigues I was weaving into coherence—well, it was a blow and no mistake. I respectfully enquired where the Empress wished me to begin my enquiries, wondering if this was the first stroke of the punishment my master foresaw.

She had no orders to give on that point. I was to do what I thought best, always bearing in mind the vast rewards that awaited success. Also, if I acquired any knowledge of the movements of the foreign devils on my travels that was to be reported. I should be notified when I might return to Court.

I asked if she could furnish me with any clues from her vision, and she briefly repeated the description of the temple which I had impressed on her in the hypnotic sleep. I asked if she had seen any treasure with it.

Yes, certainly; she had seen it and had realized that all she most desired was to be found in that temple with its

one-eyed priest. If I heard of such a one I was to do no further investigation on my own, but to report instantly to her.

We departed with an almost merry farewell from the Empress, so pleased was she with herself and the world in general. Every one about her knew those fits of gay good-humor. A sunny morning, however, on the Benevolent Countenance did not always ensure a fair evening.

We went off to a quiet spot where we had talked before, and I was very little prepared for the emotion my master showed in parting from me.

"Disciple, my son," he said, "very grateful have your kindnesses been to my heart, and how to let you go I know not. The thought of a stranger in your place is oppressive to me. I had thought to pass on the whole slender store of my knowledge to you, that in you it might ripen into wisdom. If this is not to be, yet remember, I beseech you, the little you have learned. And dare this humble person ask that you remember him also with condescension?"

"With affection warm and true," I said, clasping his thin hand, and meaning every word of it. "It is I who entreat your gracious remembrance. And I beseech you to protect the Lady Sie and to encourage her with your wisdom and goodness. Will it be in any way possible that you could communicate with this unworthy one through means not used by the ignorant?"

For he had told me strange tales of how those perfected in wisdom could communicate across far lands and seas.

"My son, I cannot tell.

I can send the message indeed, for this I have done more than once. But whether you can receive—Nevertheless, do this: Every night at ten o'clock as your people reckon, sit for a while alone. Compose your mind. Unite your outer with your inner self, closing your eyes to the objects of sense about you, and it may be that in a moment of need we may ride on the wind and bridge the air. But I fear much that the deceit you practiced is against us."

I understood the allusion to the sage Lieh Tzu of whom it was said that he could ride the wind and command it, and joyfully agreed. Every day my faith in my master increased. His humility promised always less than he could perform.

We were slowly returning to our abode when a man ran up to us in hot haste.

"Great and honored Blind Man of Hupei, return swiftly. High honor is done you. A Court sedan chair stops at your dwelling enclosing a Pearl of Beauty who will not alight until she knows you are within. So I, your slave,

a worm of the dust, have hastened to inform you."

"Distinguished person, accept my gratitude," and we hurried our steps, little crowds commenting as they always did on the Sage of Hupei and his favored disciple. No doubt the fact that we were in the train of the Empress accounted for much, but the blind man's reputation was almost as wide as the Empire itself.

It was of course Sie, come publicly by the Empress's order and bringing the money and passes for my journey.

She entered with pomp and dignity befitting a Court lady of the Empress, and observed a magnificent air of ceremony and mingled humility and condescension, the Court manners in perfection.

Briefly she spoke and gave her precious packet and with it another and beautiful pearl set in a large thumb ring, and then, bowing,



"I lifted the chain of moonlit pearls between my fingers and for an instant saw them about a fair neck I knew."

prepared to depart. I knew her precaution was absolutely necessary. Every wall there would have ears, but she had made preparations and I mine, and as she bowed with crossed hands I saw in one the gleam of paper, and as she glided by she slipped it, I can scarcely tell how, into mine.

Aloud I said only: "Lady of superior merit, I leave you happy in the protection of the Benevolent Empress and the wisdom of the Sage"—but I knew she understood the look I threw toward him and that a slender line of communication was established. We both attended her to the sedan chair and knelt till she was out of sight, a proceeding much less hurtful to my pride than Court crawlings in which I had become an adept.

When she was gone I read her letter. It consisted of only three words, for writing was a deadly danger.

"Truth. Affection. Fidelity." But I knew the wisdom of her precaution and it was sufficient.

And I wrote an answer which I entrusted to the blind man—also sufficient, though, like hers, it consisted of three words. She had used the character for "affection" which denotes kindred or family love—the expression a sister might use to a brother. I used the character for lover's love—the love that the poets and romancers of China have celebrated in common with poets all the wide world over. And the three words I wrote were: "Love. Remembrance. Fidelity." That was my first love letter; and really, if one comes to think of it, all that is necessary in any case, though a Western beauty might despise it in comparison with the two or three sheets in the rough-and-tumble familiarity of our people. Still, with the Western chances of a divorce or breach-of-promise case, it might have its uses. Distance is, however, perhaps one of the reasons why China is exempt from such scourges. Familiarity breeds contempt all the world over.

My master took charge of it and promised to repeat the words if it were not possible to deliver the precious scrap of paper. He promised much more. I went away lighter in the heart for knowing that his strange powers would be as guardians about the girl I loved.

Yes. Loved. I knew that now. It was a thing to be reckoned with in the future and therefore to be faced, though no one knew better than I the doubts, the dangers, very possibly the miserable end, included in that simple statement: "I love Sie."

CHAPTER XI

I will touch lightly on the next fortnight. I made a bee line for Peking. I had no fear that I should be watched, for the Empress had plenty on her hands for the present, and for that matter had no reason to believe me otherwise than devoted to her service. Every night at ten o'clock I withdrew from whatever company I might be in, to loneliness and silence. But no word came through.

I found Peking in an indescribable state—the Allies in charge but much indiscriminate looting going on. Though all my sympathies were on their side, it was painful to see destroyed ancient monuments of inestimable value and interest to the future of the

world, but the whole thing was so natural after what had come and gone that it was impossible to blame even if one must regret.

There was a strong movement afoot to get the Court back to Peking. It was felt by the Allies that the Empress irresponsibly roving about China was a greater danger than under the watch of the Allies in Peking. Asked secretly for my opinion as to whether she would return, I could only say that I knew such advisers as Li Hung Chang and Jung Li were all for a policy of conciliation and return and had great weight with her, but that with her temperament one gust of rage, like the typhoon, might always sweep her from her moorings and bring ruin even more swiftly on her dynasty. I could not mention the horoscope.

But my work was not in Peking. I went straight forward to the Temple of the August Peace. Not now as a Hakka man, but simply as a Chinese gentleman of education. That would be much more difficult to trace if ever her Majesty took a fancy to keep an eye on me.

At the beginning of my strange story I have described the approach of the weird temple, and it need not be repeated. But as I went along the rough tracks now ungraced by flowers, for it was October, memory held my hand and walked with me every step of the way. Then I was an European with the boy Yin to anticipate all my wants;

Turn over to Page 42

A Pat on the Back Over Your Painting

You can't help a little prideful chest expansion when neighbor John steps into your house, gives your newly-painted job the up and down, and says, "Fine! where'd you get that Enamel?"

And then that grand and glorious feeling, when friend wife throws you that grateful understanding look; settles down to some real house-keeping and cooks up a meal that lets you know that everything is going to be all right.

Sure you did it—with your own little brush.

But, honest now, a good deal of it was due to your wise choice of FLO-GLAZE ENAMEL—at least it helped out a whole lot.

And now you know you can do it again.

You've got a pat on the back for this job. There's a whole lot more coming to you, because pretty nearly everything in the house can be given an enamel finish with

Flo-glaze
"The Finish that Endures"
Enamels

This ad. is just a few friendly little memos to let you know what can be done with FLO-GLAZE ENAMELS in your home.

Any interior surface can be finished or re-finished with FLO-GLAZE ENAMELS—floors, woodwork, furniture, plumbing, toys. You don't have to stretch your pocket book buying a lot of different specialties for different uses. FLO-GLAZE ENAMEL covers them all. Your only variation will be in selecting different colors.

Oh, yes! floors and everything! It stands to reason that if an enamel will stand the racket of floor wear it will stand up on any other surface.

The gloss of FLO-GLAZE ENAMEL won't exactly put your mirrors out of business, but it has a gloss that gives the clearest reflection of anything in the enamel line. And it holds that gloss. FLO-GLAZE ENAMEL throws in a lot of other uses just for good measure. Veranda furniture, garden tools, and a lot of other semi-outdoor implements that receive more or less indoor protection can be enamelled with FLO-GLAZE.

Now then—positively no! When it comes to using this enamel for the outside of your house or veranda floor. We might as well put you straight on this now. FLO-GLAZE PAINT AND FLOOR PAINT are not intended for that purpose.

You may wonder, then, why we recommend FLO-GLAZE ENAMEL for boats, canoes, automobiles, buggies, and farm implements, but we do, and sell a lot of it for that purpose. In this connection, however, you must consider that all of these articles, while in use, are continually changing direction. Their exposure is not fixed as with a house, and when not in use are usually cleaned and housed for protection.

Now, we've only told you a little of what we know about FLO-GLAZE. What you are interested in is knowing what it will do for you. That's fair enough. Just call up your nearest FLO-GLAZE dealer (there's lots of them through the country) and get him to send over a quart, or pint, or half-pint. Try it out, keeping in mind the fact that we guarantee it to please you. Just read over the directions on the label, start in, and see if we haven't been rather modest in our claims.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sally Aikins' Joke

The story of a woman whose husband loved a joke, especially his own

By ANNA STEVENS

THREE men sat eating dinner at the kitchen table, joking with each other and enjoying the good things set before them. They were Henry Aikins the owner of the place, and Dick and Jerry, his two hired help.

"I hear yer bought the best horses at the show yesterday," Dick remarked as he placidly disposed of roast chicken.

"Yep! They'll be the best in this neighborhood. I make it a rule to buy only the best of things." Henry Aikins straightened his back with pride as he said it. "I'm goin' for them this afternoon."

Mrs. Aikins was at the stove "dishing up" the pudding. The men liked things hot, yet they didn't like to wait between one thing and another, so generally she served the men their tea and pudding before she sat down herself. Her hand stopped in mid air as she heard the men's conversation.

"How much 'd you pay for them?" asked Jerry.

"Three hundred and seventy-four for the team. Cheap, I call it for the size of them. Ain't a horse

twenty miles of here as big. Good stuff's my motto, it pays. Looks like rain, Dick.

Keep a going. Like to get that field finished if you can."

"Say, Henry," his wife spoke for the first time, "I wish you'd patch this roof a bit before the rain comes. It leaked terribly last time."

"Now Sally! How'd you catch rain water if 'twern't for them leaks! he laughed at his own joke. "Save your pots and soak 'em when it rains."

It was Henry's great philosophy that one should always joke with a woman. He made it a rule always to have a smart reply ready when she asked for things. Women were always unreasonable, he reckoned, and it was no use to quarrel with them so joke 'em—that's the game, joke 'em, no matter what they said—only way to meet their foolishness. He quite prided himself on his wit on such occasions and the hired men never failed to "Ha, ha!" at his cleverness.

Sometimes in the morning his wife would ask him for an extra pail of water. She always got two before breakfast but sometimes she wanted another.

"Now, see here, Sally, I'm awful busy, so's the boys. We got to get the plowing finished this week. Besides how'd you keep from gettin' fat if you never climb that hill with water? It's a grand thing for a woman's figer, carryin' water is. Well, I'll get it when I come back." He would depart amid the men's "Ha, ha!"—but he never came back till dinner.

The men thought he was "awful funny" when she asked him to mend the floor in the kitchen. Some of the boards were cracked and pieces gone from them, some had knots rising up to stub one's toes. When in a hurry carrying dishes of food, Mrs. Aikins often caught a heel or a toe and nearly fell. The men didn't stumble. They were never excited and hot or in a hurry in that kitchen. It was only Mrs. Aikins who was so foolish.

"Wal, now, I reckon I will fix this floor some day, maybe next year, or so, I'll put a hull new floor down for ye. But I'd hate to do it yet. I always did admire a high steppin' horse and a high steppin' woman. Gives ye a chance to keep light on yer feet; a dancin' over them rised knots, keeps ye young, Sally. I daren't fix it for a while yet."

Sometimes Sally cried at his wit and

the men's laughter—sometimes she was plain angry, but never once had she laughed—never once. However she got more meals and more meals, and good food, and plenty, so why should Henry worry.

They had no cellar in this house but a trap door in the kitchen led to a hole under the rest of the house where food went 'down' and came 'up' in the summer-time. The steps were not real stairs, just a big box and a little box on top of that. It had been that way for fifteen years. Sometimes stepping up from the top box, Mrs. Aikins, when in a hurry with both hands full, would stumble and so fall on her knees on the floor. In time she found that the safest way to achieve that top step, but Mr. Aikins never saw her arrive thus on her knees, hands full of vegetables or fruit, but he would exclaim with delight, "My, Sally,

I'm trainin' ye well in knee drill, keep it up and ye won't need to go to church. Kneee drill to home instead."

Then, too, Sally wanted a horse of her own. Thirty horses on the place and not one for her to drive. They were all work horses

or gary goers. Sally no longer

asked for a horse. She just stayed home. The last time she had asked he had said, "Sally, my dear, there are four drivin' horses now out there, just take any one and drive it any day. Don't be scared, you can drive them. If they do spill you out, you'll land on grass or ye can take a pillow along to fall on, eh?"

The new car no one was allowed to touch. She never dreamed of using it. So she stayed home. She was member of no club or society. Henry took her to church twice a year—Thanksgiving and Easter.

Yet Henry Aikins loved his wife in his own way. He really thought her the best woman in all that country. He just didn't see things from her view point, that was all. He was comfortable and happy in that four-roomed house and felt she was too. He meant to improve it some time—when he got time.

But in the barn way—everything was new and perfect. The barn was new and immense, fitted with all the latest ideas, manure carrier, piped water, hay fork. The corrals were well fenced and ample. Henry prided himself he had the best place in all that country side and the best horses, the best hogs, the best cattle. To him the house didn't count.

That afternoon the rain poured in the leaky kitchen roof. It took six dishes to catch the drips. As Mrs. Aikins slopped around among them, shifting this one and that, as the drips ran down the rafters, her face wore a peculiar smile. She wasn't even thinking of what she was doing. She even seemed in a hurry. Evidently she had come to some decision that pleased her for she really chuckled as she noticed one drip was settling over the stove and another over the wood box.

As the storm subsided she donned coat and rubbers and went out to the chicken yard. The hens and turkeys had gained shelter in some large open coops. She quickly shut the door of two of these and then counted inside of them, seven turkeys and twelve chickens. She nodded her head as if contented.

Returning to the house, she phoned a neighbor to tell the truckman to call there that afternoon. They were fifty



miles from the city but a truck passed each day that would carry produce to market.

Then she put on her best dress, her hat, her coat, all clothes many years in age. When one goes out about three times a year what need is there for clothes?

In half an hour the truck came and carried away with it the two crates of fowl and Sally Aikins as well. On the kitchen table she had left a note.

"Dear Henry:
"My feet have got so light, jumping these kitchen knots that I'm going to town to quiet them; my arms are stretched carrying up water, so I'll stay till they shrink a bit. I'll do my knee drill in a real church, and I'm leaving you to soak the pots under the drips. It's heaps of fun. Ha, ha! I know you'll enjoy getting your own meals. There's nothing so funny as a fat man cooking. I left meat, potatoes and pie in the oven for your supper. I still love you but I'm going."

"Sally."

Never was man more surprised than Henry was when he came in and found no supper ready, the stove full of wet ashes, the box full of wet wood; and he didn't laugh at all.

Sally visited her cousins two weeks in town, bought herself some new clothes, got her teeth fixed, and came home feeling ten years younger. She came in the truck that arrived at nine in the morning. The kitchen was in a terrible state, full of dirty dishes, burnt pans and loathsome towels. The rest of the house was all in a muddle also. But Sally hummed a little tune, donned her new pink print dress and started in to clean. By noon, everything was spotless and a good dinner was ready.

You can imagine Henry's surprise and delight when he came in, expecting to see only untidiness. His welcoming kiss gave her assurance he was very glad she was home. She just chuckled and asked him, "Have you watered the ducks yet?" which was one of Henry's old time sallies to his hired men.

Jerry and Dick also gave her a glad welcome and after dinner Jerry brought in wood to fill her wood box and Dick got water from down the hill. Thus they expressed their appreciation of her good cooking and cleanliness.

That evening Henry got a long envelope in the mail, "Hump! They've made a mistake. This should be addressed to you, Sally." He handed it over to her.

She opened it with surprise and delight. The plans complete for a new house.

"Ours, Henry?" she asked in amazement. "Yep! Best house in the district, electric light, furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water piped; electric washing machine and churn. Say, Sally, you can really have a dingus to run the sewing machine too. Won't you like that Sally?"

Sally nodded, her eyes shone like stars but words wouldn't come. She put her arm around his neck and tried to express her feeling in woman's way.

Henry returned her caress—"You just bet we'll build it. Nothing's too good for my Sally."

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dium—the entire steering unit—and every leaf of the springs.

In fact, wherever *any* manufacturer uses alloy steels, Dodge Brothers use costly Chrome Vanadium. And in numerous instances Dodge Brothers employ it where plain carbon steel, even in the costliest cars, is commonly thought sufficient.

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Before you decide about your next bill of lumber or building material, *get your home town lumberman's price.* It is all he asks; just an equal chance to figure; no favors; no preferences. Make it a habit to get your local lumberman's price, as a neighborly action.



grades and uses and can often save you money through helpful suggestions and his practical knowledge.

You get these advantages by dealing with your home town Lumberman:

FIRST—You deal with your neighbor, a man who knows lumber and building material; is thoroughly familiar with the different grades and uses and can often save you money through helpful suggestions and his practical knowledge.

SECOND—He will arrange to give you a building plan after your own ideas. The trouble with stock plans is they don't usually contain every feature you wish; your own plan does. You get this special service only through your home town lumber yard.



THIRD—He will also go right out on your job and advise you; he will give you personal service and help and the kind of individual co-operation that you want and are entitled to.

FOURTH—

Your home town lumber yard carries everything you need for the erection of any kind of a building and you always have the advantage of inspecting everything before it leaves his yard.



This advertisement is inserted by the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, a live organization promoting better building in the West.

FIFTH—You can buy for cash, get the full cash discount, or on reasonable credit terms. Here again you get this advantage only at your home town lumber yard.

SIXTH—Your home town lumberman is your fellow taxpayer; just as keenly interested in your community as you are; he has a property investment, the same as you; he is your team-mate. All he asks is:

"LET'S PULL TOGETHER—GIVE ME AN EQUAL CHANCE TO FIGURE—NO FAVORS—NO PREFERENCES"

Deal with Your Neighbor at
YOUR HOME TOWN LUMBER YARD

Protect Yourself -- Get Good Construction

Plant Breeding for the Prairies

F. L. Skinner blazes several new trails on his farm at Dropmore, Man.

SOME of the most pleasant days of my early childhood were spent in an old garden near Aberdeen, Scotland. In spring, the grass bordering the driveway was studded with the fragrant white flowers of narcissus. In the borders such old favorite herbs as Myrrh, Southernwood, Tansy and Sweet Mary, grew and flourished, as did also the sweet-scented Mock-orange (Philadelphus) and rhododendrons. The main path in the kitchen garden was bordered with clove-scented pinks; double white on one side and pink on the other. The wall at the end of this path had apple and plum trees trained on it with a bed of the old-fashioned Cabbage and Moss roses in front of the fruit trees.

Since I have had a garden in Manitoba I have tried, with more or less success, to grow all these old favorites, but owing to our winters I found that roses could only be depended on if protected during winter. I also found that, while dry soil is an excellent protecting material, wet soil, by causing decay at the crown of the bush, is usually worse than no protection at all, and as we frequently have wet weather here late in autumn I soon found that I could not spare the time and trouble necessary to protect roses properly. So I came to the conclusion that the only way we could have really satisfactory roses in Western Canada would be by crossing the cultivated roses of Europe with our native roses and the hardy species of North-eastern Asia. Therefore, about 16 or 18 years ago, I set to work to accomplish this.

Requires Infinite Patience

My first cross was between *Rosa acicularis*, the tallest and earliest of our native roses and *Rosa rugosa*, a rose widely distributed throughout North-eastern Asia. This cross was successful and gave me the necessary encouragement to go on with this work. A little encouragement was necessary, too, as I soon found there were many snares and pitfalls for the foot of the untrained and unwary plant-breeder; prairie chickens, for instance, seemed to develop an appetite for hand-fertilized rose hips, cutworms seemed to prefer juicy rose seedlings to anything else in sight, and damping off, hot, dry winds in early spring and excessive moisture during the dormant season all took their toll of my seedlings. In spite of all these things, however, I have managed to raise some promising seedlings, and though I have still a long way to go to reach the objective I have set for myself, yet I have gained a great deal of experience, and some of my seedlings will bear comparison with those raised at St. Paul and Brookings. I have found, for instance, that while all three of our native species can be crossed with other roses, *Rosa blanda* is at present the most promising; quite a fair proportion of my work with this species has produced results, but only a few hybrids have resulted from my work with *Rosa acicularis* and *Rosa pratincola*.

From my experience with roses I have come to the conclusion that there is quite a bit of luck or chance in plant-breeding. Mr. McFarland, the

president of the American Rose Society, also seems to be of this opinion, as the following from his book, *The Rose in America*, goes to show. He cites the case of an amateur, who, at his first attempt at rose-breeding, produced four seedlings, three of which were worthy of naming, while a professional rose grower only selected two which he considered worthy of naming out of a batch of 5,000 seedlings.

Some Success With Fruit

Though most of my plant-breeding work has been done with roses, still I have done a little with other species of plants. My first attempt with apples (using pollen sent me from Morden by Mr. Leslie) was not a success, but the second trial resulted in a nice batch of seedlings, these are now two years old; a few of them have been top-worked on Red Siberian, and if they prove hardy should bear fruit in 1927. With pollen received from the Central Experimental Farm and St. Paul, Minnesota, last spring, I managed to make quite a number of crosses and harvested a nice lot of seed. With cherries I managed to secure one seedling from the Koslov-Morella, crossed with pollen sent from Vineland, Ontario. I also succeeded in crossing the Koslov-Morella with the native pin cherry in 1924; four seedlings resulted last year from this cross, but I was probably a little too careful of them and all died. The same cross was again successful this past summer, at least so far as the production of seeds was concerned.

Four years ago I managed to raise some plum seedlings, the parents of which were Hansen's Ojibwa, an early ripening native plum and the sand-cherry. These may flower during the coming season, but judging from their parentage are hardly likely to produce anything startling. The pistil, or female organ of plums and cherries is very slender and easily damaged, and is, therefore, considered rather difficult to work with in the open. The chief value of my plum crosses, therefore, is likely to be the self-confidence which one gains; self-confidence is quite an asset to anyone engaged in experimental work.

Some Remarkable Lilacs

I tried several times to cross *Syringa villosa* (lilac) with *Syringa reflexa*, and only succeeded in doing so in 1923, my seedlings, about 70 in number, are, therefore, two years old. Miss Preston, of the Central Experimental Farm, was more successful in crossing these lilacs, and her seedlings, which have flowered during the past two years, are rather a striking illustration of the surprises plant-breeding may have in store for one. Some of these seedlings are said to have panicles of flowers almost 18 inches across, while the one parent (*Syringa reflexa*) has drooping panicles of bloom about two inches across and eight to 10 inches long, and the other (*Syringa villosa*) seldom has panicles more than six or eight inches across.

I have also done some work with blackberries, raspberries, diervilla, clematis, lilies, Dianthus (pinks and carnations), and iris. With the latter, in trying to produce a substitute for the tender Japanese iris, I raised a



A hybrid of the Scotch or Burnett rose, having pale pink flowers, fading to white. This hybrid flowered for the first time in 1924.

rather interesting hybrid (*Iris sectosa*, *I. Sibirica orientalis*). This has, so far proved sterile, and sterility I may say is the bug-bear of the plant breeder.

There is a moral attached to this little story: What I have done, others can do. Here in the prairie provinces we have a great variety of soils and climate, even between Dropmore and Morden there is a considerable difference of climate. From 1920 to 1924, inclusive, the lowest temperature registered at the Experimental Station at Morden, was -34 degrees, while during that time temperatures as low as -58 degrees and -60 degrees have been registered in this district. There is, therefore, a great and growing need for horticultural plants suited to our various soils and conditions. Many of



A hybrid between the clove-scented carnation and a hybrid pink, raised by Mr. Skinner, the parents of which were the Chinese pink and a perennial pink from South Russia.

these fruits and ornamental plants can only be secured by plant-breeding and selection, and the more people that can be interested in this work the sooner are we likely to secure varieties suited to our special needs.

Field Not Pre-empted

We will now consider some of the more important horticultural plants which are likely to be made more suitable for western conditions by plant-breeding and selection. Most of you will have seen Mr. Chipman's article on the work being done at the Experimental Station at Morden, and may have come to the conclusion that the fine results obtained with apples there leaves nothing for the amateur to do. I have visited Morden during 1923-24 and 25. In 1923 I had the pleasure of going over these apples very carefully in company with Mr. Macoun, the Dominion horticulturist, and I was very much impressed with the wealth of material on hand. With Mr. Macoun's consent I cut into the wood of a number of the promising-looking seedlings and found it quite white (apple wood which has been injured by winter turns brown, the degree of injury being denoted by the darkness of the color), showing that these trees were capable of enduring more severe winter conditions than they had until then experienced. The results obtained at my place during the past winter, with a few of them, have, however, led me to the opinion that while these varieties will undoubtedly extend the range of the large apple, still the percentage of them which will be quite hardy throughout the West will be quite small. I think both Mr. Macoun and Mr. Leslie will agree with me when I say that there is still a great deal of work to be done in improving the apple.

New Material for Apple Breeder

In a paper which I read before the Great Plains section of the American Association for Horticultural Science in 1921, I drew attention to the fact that seedlings of *Pyrus baccata* grown from seed gathered from the original trees planted at Indian Head, had their wood more or less injured during the winter of 1917-18, and as nothing is known as to the origin of these trees beyond the fact that Dr. Saunders secured the seed from Dr. Regel, of St. Petersburg, I inferred that the hardiest variety of *Pyrus baccata* had not been

Turn over to Page 32

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Romance of the Fragrant Weed

An Indian Gift to the White Man

By R. D. COLQUETTE

TOBACCO is one of the plants contributed by America to the needs of modern man and ultra modern woman. When Spanish swashbucklers first overran Central America from Florida to Peru, the Indians were growing tobacco from Canada to as far south as Brazil. They had probably been growing it for centuries for all the basic principles of producing and curing the crop known to modern science were known to them. Most modern devices for extracting bliss from the fragrant weed were also in common use among them though history fails to show that it had any appreciable effect in soothing their rather irritable dispositions.

The early Spanish settlers established an export trade in tobacco. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have introduced it into Britain, and later it became the chief article of exchange between the English settlers of Virginia and Maryland and the Mother Country. The tobacco industry steadily developed until it now ranks next in importance after cereals, hay forage and cotton, furnishing 3 per cent. of the farm revenue of the United States. One-third of the entire world's production is now grown in that country, and one-third of the nation's output is grown in Kentucky. The greatest tobacco-producing county in the United States is said to be Lancaster, Penn., the county from which came most of the Pennsylvania Dutch settlers of Ontario.

Canadian Tobacco Crop Important

Tobacco is grown extensively in Quebec and Ontario. The French Canadian habitant grows and cures his own and prefers his Tabac Canadien to the finest manufactured blends, though his fellow Canadians of other racial origin would probably quit the habit rather than smoke it. In Ontario tobacco is rapidly becoming one of the most important specialized crops. Last year about 20,000,000 pounds was grown, and of this some 5,000,000 pounds has been exported, chiefly to Britain.

Essex and Kent counties produce nearly all the Ontario leaf. Splendid tobacco lands extend also through Elgin and Norfolk counties. It is not a new crop in the province by any means. One old Essex farmer told the writer that he distinctly remembered helping his father with the tobacco harvest 65 years ago, and that his grandfather grew it nearly 100 years ago. In the early days, before the railways, it was sold to merchants at Lake Erie ports. These packed it into hogheads and shipped it by schooner via the old Welland Canal to Quebec. It is interesting to note that colossal hogheads, containing 800 to 1,000 pounds, are still the standard containers for shipping raw tobacco.

In 1920, the tobacco growers of Ontario produced nearly 20,000,000 pounds, at very high cost, but when it was ready to market there was no market for it. The next year production dropped to slightly over 7,000,000 pounds. The crop is now staging a real comeback. This is due largely to the preference of two shillings a pound given by the Old Country to Empire grown leaf. The duty which free trade England imposes on leaf grown outside the Empire is approximately \$2.00 per pound, but it must be remembered that the duty is really a luxury tax

collected at port of entry. Canada and Rhodesia are the chief sources of Empire grown supplies. Ontario leaf is almost if not quite equal to American leaf, and is rapidly gaining favor with Old Country blenders. There is danger, however, of expanding the exports faster than British manufacturers will take them up and a campaign in now being conducted in the province to discourage a too rapid increase in the acreage.

About half the tobacco manufactured in Canada is home-grown. The survey of the tobacco manufacturing industry conducted by federal authorities in 1923 showed that approximately 15,250,000 pounds each of domestic and imported leaf was used that year. The total value of the raw leaf used was slightly under \$14,000,000



A corner of a tobacco field

at the factory, but by the time it was manufactured and the customs and excise duties paid, the cost had risen to nearly \$60,000,000. It is interesting to know that the excise taxes collected on cigarettes alone in Canada just about equal the value of the raw leaf used for all manufacturing purposes. The total customs and excise taxes collected amount to \$25,000,000 a year, or at least twice as much as the growers get for producing the raw material. The tobacco business is chiefly a tax collecting industry.

Marketing the Crop

Tobacco lends itself well to co-operative marketing. A large proportion of the American crop is now sold through pools. The balance is sold on the old loose leaf floors. Tied up in "hands" of a dozen leaves or more it is piled on flat baskets, each of which is auctioned separately. Down in Lexington, I watched an auctioneer in action for half an hour one afternoon last winter, and he never took a second breath to make a sale. In many markets the auctioneer is required to make 240 sales per hour. It was to free themselves from the loose leaf auction that the growers turned to pooling and selling on grade.

In Ontario there is a co-operative association of tobacco growers, but it had the misfortune to just get nicely started when the market was ruined by the 1920 slump, and it has not yet recovered from the jolt it got then. Always organize a pool when the market is down. Several big tobacco companies have receiving warehouses and buyers who go out and buy the tobacco in the drying barns, or kilns at a flat rate. The grower then strips the leaves from the stalks, puts them up into "hands," packs the hands into bales and delivers them to the warehouse. A surprising number of South-eners are engaged in the business and government tobacco experts are mostly from Dixie. It is not uncommon to find growers who have moved up from the Carolinas and Georgia to the Ontario tobacco lands. One of the best growers was formerly a wheat grower in Alberta and a strong U.F.A. man. Three years ago he didn't know a tobacco plant when he saw it. Last year he got the highest price paid for burley in the county. "How did you master the business so quickly?" I asked him. "I didn't know anything about it and I knew I didn't know anything about it so I started in to learn. When you know that you don't know your education is over half completed," he replied.

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Archie Mitchell

By R. J. DEACHMAN

ARCHIE Mitchell is dead. I knew him well and to know Mitchell was to love him. For twenty years he worked to make the West more beautiful—to cover its bareness with the verdure of trees—to combat weeds, to encourage good seed. If every man for whom he did a kindness in those long hard years were to plant a tree in his memory the waste places of the West would be clothed in trees and a man of worth have a monument of life more fitting for such a soul than bronze could ever give.

It was nearly twenty years ago—it must have been in the summer of 1906 I met him first—we were at a small country fair in northern Alberta—farm newspaper men, government officials and Archie Mitchell. We were full of enthusiasm—eager to do it now—a bit fearful lest it be done before we got our hands in at the job. Mitchell was the most enthusiastic of all—that enthusiasm never left him. He told Scotch stories. I had a version of the 23rd Psalm in "Braid Scots" and I recited it to him. He asked me for a copy. . . . Then scores of times throughout the intervening years our paths crossed. On the night the world war broke, while the crowds were cheering, we sat in a hotel room in Calgary soul sick for the heart-break that was coming to the world with all the slaughter of youth and hope that seemed inevitable. I met him again in Regina, Winnipeg and the many odds and ends of places throughout the West. He was always doing the same work—making two trees grow where none had grown before—

helping farmers to keep their groves in shape—working, talking, thinking for the common good.

Then one day last summer we met again in Calgary. We walked around the garden together. I had two apple-trees which had been cut back by the frost but were coming on with rank fresh growth. I asked him how I could keep them from winter-killing, and he told me to nip back the shoots in August to stop late growth, and in that rare Scots voice he added: "You can do anything if you only help nature." Then there was a merry twinkle in those kindly eyes. "Do you remember," he said, "the first time we met and you gave me the Scots version of the 23rd Psalm." He took from his pocket a leather pocket book, and from it produced the copy I had given him 20 years ago. He folded it again—and slowly repeated the lines he knew so well:

"And tho he lead me through the lan'
Where deaths dreid shadows be,
I'll tak' his staff into my han'
And that's enuff for me."

Well the trees survived the winter, but I never saw my friend again. There is no wealth but life. Of that wealth Archie Mitchell gave and gave full measure. I wonder if the trees and so-called inanimate things have feeling and sympathy. If they have then 75,000 tree plantations in Western Canada must have felt the loss of a friend when on that May morning as the green things he loved returned once more to life Archie Mitchell passed through the valleys where the shadows be—on—out into the silence which he called Home.

Herculean Concrete Mixer

Steam and gravity do the work

ACROSS Portage Avenue from The Guide office, a big contracting firm is building a palatial store for the Hudson Bay Company. The structure will be of reinforced concrete construction, and the concrete is now being poured. Those who associate concrete with the laborious shovel work, might well wish that the methods adopted by modern construction companies could be adopted in the smaller jobs around the farm.

To begin with there is no lifting of cement. The teams with their dumping wagons deposit their loads at the bottom of an incline. Up the incline the gravel is dragged by glorified road scrapers, hauled by cables from a steam-driven drum and dropped through an opening. At lower levels it is measured, the cement added, and the batches run down hill into the mixer, which is many feet below ground level. The batches are poured from the mixer into a bucket which handles a yard at a time. A hoisting engine lifts the bucket up through the interior of the derriek until it reaches the hopper on the side and the contents are poured out. The concrete then flows by gravity through the long troughs to a hopper standing on the floor. From this it is poured out into two-wheel push carts which are wheeled along gangways to where the laying is in progress,

There the carts are dumped and manual labor, rather than steam power and gravity, does the rest. But with all their modern power machinery the faithful old servant of mankind is still in evidence as he hauls the gravel-laden dump wagons up to where the maw of the machine can reach out and get it.

The long spouts, which show in the picture, are suspended from a crane and can be moved so as to deliver the concrete at different points according to where the work of laying is in progress. The whole attachment, upper hopper, crane and spouts, is in a single unit and will be moved up the derriek as story after story of the steel-and-concrete frame is completed. From the sidewalk to top, the derriek measures 183 feet in height, and is constructed of planking spiked together and supported by guy cables. Some idea of the rapidity with which the work proceeds can be judged from the fact that for a 10-hour stretch an average of 55 one-yard batches per hour was maintained. A yard of green concrete weighs 4,050 pounds, so that during the 10-hour shift a total of 1,100 tons was placed in position.



Pouring concrete for the new departmental store of the Hudson Bay Company in Winnipeg. Most of the heavy work is done by steam power. The wet mixture is first elevated and then flows by gravity through the long jointed pipes to near where it will be put in place.

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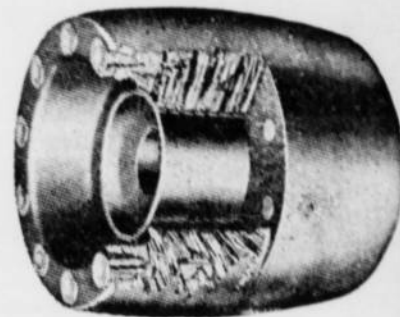
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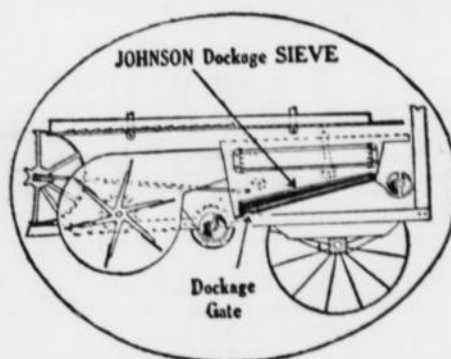
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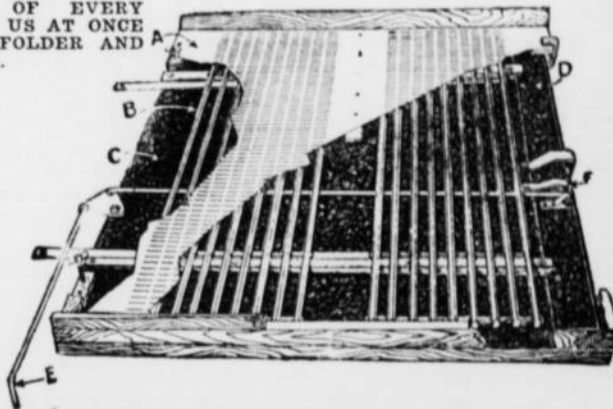
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Being a Bride-Elect

A few words of advice on how to acknowledge, display and pack the many gifts that come

By ANNE DEANE

BEING a bride-elect isn't just as easy as the uninitiated imagine. A hundred-and-one things seem to demand one's attention; the trousseau, the extra shopping, the arrangements for the ceremony, the decorations, the music, the refreshments and the various invitations to social functions. Lucky is the girl who has a few sisters to whom she can delegate some of the work, but not everybody is so blessed. Having no sisters whatever I found the only way to secure peace of mind was to leave nothing to the end that could be done in advance. Last-minute jobs are sure to crop up, so it is best to leave yourself free for those things. Lists help wonderfully. Any time you think of something which requires attention jot it down in a small notebook that will slip into the pocket of your house-dress or sweater. Then as each job is completed, check it off.

Wedding presents are things that require careful listing. As each arrives, make an entry in a little book, giving the name of the article and the person who sent it. It goes without saying that wedding presents must be acknowledged immediately they are received, except of course when they come at the last minute. Even then, a note of thanks should be sent on the wedding trip. Each person has her own particular way of expressing her thanks.

Use Plain Notepaper

Notes of this type are usually written on plain white paper with envelopes of conservative shape. Colored or scented paper is never in good taste. It is wise to see that your supply is replenished so you will not have any worry about running out of paper or stamps just before the wedding.

If you have many wedding presents and are afraid of the cards being misplaced, it is a good idea to stick a small label on the under side of the article. On this place a number and put the same number in your note book opposite the name of the giver. Some firms that engrave or print wedding invitations or announcements, present their customers with a book of stickers, numbered, for the purpose of marking gifts.

There is an art in arranging wedding presents attractively. If they are placed in a dark corner nobody can see them properly so choose a location where there is plenty of light. At one end of the living-room, den or the upstairs hall might be a good place, but whatever happens don't put them where people can bump into the tables. As a rule it is best to use a room on the ground floor as it saves traffic upstairs. For my gifts I used an old kitchen table, covered with sheets which hung down and hid the unsightly legs. In placing the articles put the tall ones near the back or in the centre and arrange the rest around them, alternative silver, linen, china, brass, pictures and books. A great many people give cheques when they are not certain what the bride and groom would like. Such presents are never displayed, but instead on a plain visiting card is written: "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith—cheque," and this is put with the other gifts.

Save the Empty Boxes

What to do with empty boxes is often a problem. I found it an excellent plan, as each article arrived, to make a note on the bottom of the box describing its contents briefly. For instance, "mantel clock," "Dutch candlesticks," "silver bon bon dish" and so on. When there are two gifts very much the same it pays to add the givers' names. Keep all the papers inside the box so that repacking the various things after the wedding will be an easy matter. Stack the boxes inside a cupboard or put them under the table on which the gifts are placed, provided there is no danger of their tumbling out. Then when you come to pack up your possessions just

take out the first box, look at the bottom and pick out the article that belongs inside. This is much simpler than hunting for a box that looks as if it would do for a vase or whatever the gift is. Very often it is necessary to add more paper in order to prevent breakages. Crumpled newspaper is excellent for this as it forms a cushion when packed in tightly. Use your left hand for locating holes or soft spots and your right for putting in the paper. The article should be so firmly packed that no amount of jolting can make it budge. If there is a small thing that might be overlooked in unpacking put a note in the top of the box such as this—"watch for butterknife," or "look for small silver spoon." Tie each box with string and put it into a packing case or box, wedging each one with crumpled paper. This system worked beautifully with all my belongings and in travelling quite a distance by freight not one thing was even chipped. I believe you will find it advisable to pack your wedding presents very carefully even though you are only going across the section because the jolting in a wagon is quite enough to damage breakables.

In order to do the packing firmly you'll need stacks of newspaper, so commence collecting quite a time before the wedding. If you are likely to be short, try the local printing office where they are always glad to get rid of their back numbers. Boxes, too, will have to be secured from somewhere, so if the supply at home is not sufficient ask the store keeper to help you out. Good lids are absolutely essential if you are going far, but these can be made at home quite easily. Medium or small boxes are better than huge ones that can only be lifted with difficulty or that cannot be taken through the door. Rope handles are very convenient and are not hard to make. Bore two holes in each end with the brace and bit and through these run a rope knotted at both ends on the inside. With these on each box, your cherished possessions are less likely to be damaged on the journey.

A Confidential List

When selecting wedding presents, invited guests or other friends are often at a loss to know what the bride and bridegroom would really like. It is therefore becoming very common for puzzled people to take the bride's mother into their confidence. In order to help out the "secret adviser" it is a good idea to make out a list of things you would like to have. In your mother's hands it will be quite safe as she will use her discretion in making suggestions. What you put on that list depends on your tastes. Suppose you need pictures mention whether you are fond of landscapes, seascapes, portraits or any other type. Perhaps you are fond of nice china or glass or linen or books or odd pieces of furniture or candlesticks, or maybe you are of a practical nature and would prefer an oil stove, a pressure cooker or a power washer or some other labor-saving contrivance. Silver is popular with some people, but I believe it is a mistake to have too much of it, owing to the rapidity with which it tarnishes. Of course flatware is different and is one of the most practical gifts. Very often several friends like to make up a set, so if you want table silver, put it down on the list and don't forget to mention the pattern you like best.

Another gift that is both useful and attractive is a breakfast tray and its appointments. One friend might like to give you the tray, another the teapot and water jug, another the teacosy, another the cups and saucers, and so on. This is really a very practical idea for a farm bride because she can give her guest an attractive breakfast in bed.

There is no need for me to make further suggestions for this confidential list—you have your own ideas and can soon fill it out with articles that will beautify your new home.

Those Floors of Yours

The first of a series of articles by Jean E. South, Lecturer in Household Art at Manitoba Agricultural College, on finish and care of different types of floors—How to finish and clean hardwood floors

NO other item of the house gives more trouble than the question of how to properly finish and take care of the floors. It is a perplexing problem, especially on account of the variety of finishes and materials on the market, and the housewife is anxious to spend her money wisely, to choose what will wear well and what can be kept in order with the least effort.

A floor should be comfortable to walk and stand on, easy to care for, attractive in appearance and give service, therefore, any finish used must stand hard wear. The floor is also the foundation of the room, it should be neutral in color and darker than the surrounding walls. Although a dark colored floor gives the best effect, a light colored floor shows dust and foot prints, less readily, and the present tendency is to keep the floor rather light in color and to give it a smooth durable finish that can be easily cleaned and renewed.

There should be no open spaces between the boards of a floor or around the edges, because cracks let in dust and draughts, and are hard to keep clean.

Woods for flooring are commonly divided into hardwoods and softwoods and in general, the hardwoods wear better, take a more durable finish and are more attractive than the soft wood. They are more expensive than soft woods but this is offset by their good wearing qualities. Of the hardwoods, oak and maple are the most used in this country and they vary slightly in the method of finishing.

Oak being more porous and coarser grained than maple and likely to splinter, will take a smoother and more durable finish if a good paste filler is rubbed in before the varnish, wax or shellac is applied.

The paste filler should be thinned with turpentine and should be brushed on only as much of the surface as can be cleaned or rubbed off before it hardens. As soon as it begins to set, which is when the gloss has left it, it should be rubbed across the grain (not lengthwise), with a coarse cloth. To rub with the grain of the wood will take the filler out of the pores, which is the very place it should stay. Paste fillers can be had a natural color or a light or dark oak color as desired.

When thoroughly dry the floor should be rubbed with No. "0" sandpaper, and given two coats of the very best floor varnish; allow the first coat to harden for two or three days before sandpapering and applying the second coat.

Maple is a non-porous, close grained wood and does not need a filler. It can be sandpapered and given two coats of good floor varnish in the same manner as an oak floor.

A Choice of Finishes

Some people dislike the shiny appearance of varnished floors, and to offset this give a third coat of "dull finish" floor varnish, which resembles a wax finish. This dull finish cannot be used instead of the second coat as it is not so durable as the glossy varnish.

Because shellac dries so quickly it is very often used as a finish on hardwood floors, but it is brittle and will not stand the hard wear required from a floor finish. It will show scratches and heel marks readily and will soon look shabby and worn. On this account it is nearly always protected by wax, which must be renewed regularly in order to preserve the shellac from scratches. Water should not be allowed to lie on this finish as it may penetrate the wax and discolor the floor.

Waxing is still considered by many the most attractive finish for all hardwood floors, and it is also the least expensive. It preserves the natural color of the wood, brings out the grain and is easily renewed. It is also the only finish which, when properly cared for, actually improves with age.

In order to take off the raw color of new wood, it is often slightly darkened before waxing, with a mixture of two parts boiled linseed oil and one turpentine. This mixture should be liberally brushed on the floor and let stand for some hours, in order to permit the wood to absorb as much of the oil as possible. Any oil then remaining should be removed with a woolen cloth and the floor given two coats of wax, polishing each coat separately.

Wax applied on a varnished or shellaced floor makes it slightly slippery and many deprive themselves of the charm of waxed floors on this account, but if the waxing is properly done, it is not enough to cause any serious objection. When wax is applied directly over a paste wood filler, or on wood with no finish, it is no more slippery than a varnished floor.

Cleaning Waxed Floors

Waxed floors should not be cleaned with soap and water as it will injure the wood and spoil the finish. It is better to purchase a good wax cleanser, which will clean the floor without removing the wax. If the floor is very dirty a good plan is to pour a little of the cleanser on the floor and use a scrubbing brush or steel wool to loosen the dirt, wiping the liquid up with a dry cloth. After the floor has been cleaned, a coat of wax can be applied.

Gasoline or turpentine are often used to clean waxed floors, as they do not injure the wood and are less expensive than the wax cleaner, but they also remove the wax and the floor will have to be re-waxed.

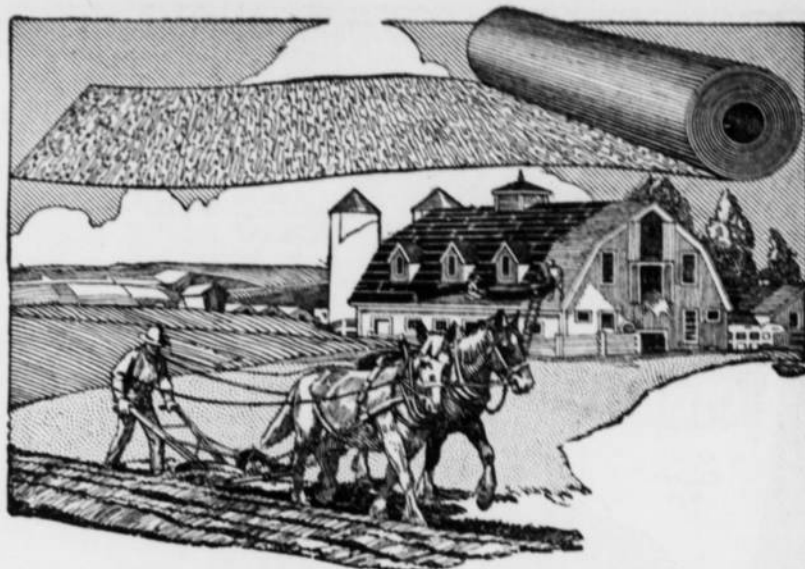
To keep a waxed floor in perfect condition is not a very difficult job. It is not necessary to wax the entire surface oftener than two or three times a year, but the places receiving hard wear in doorways, etc., should be cleaned and given a coat of wax.

To refinish old hardwood floors.—If only slightly worn a varnished floor can generally be successfully renovated by rubbing the scratches with a soft cloth dampened with linseed oil or if necessary, sandpapering them out and brushing on a fresh coat of varnish.

If the varnished floor is badly worn it will be necessary to remove the old finish as it is almost impossible to touch up badly worn floors without showing unsightly spots.

If shellac varnish has been used to finish the floor, it can be removed by flooding a small area at a time with denatured alcohol and after a few minutes, scrubbing it with a brush or steel wool.

Varnish or paint can be removed from a floor by scraping and planing or by applying a chemical varnish remover. The first method is the better and is the only one if the floors have been stained. In general it pays to have the floors scraped by an expert as it is difficult for an amateur to get good results. When the varnish has been removed and the floor sandpapered it can be finished as though it were new.



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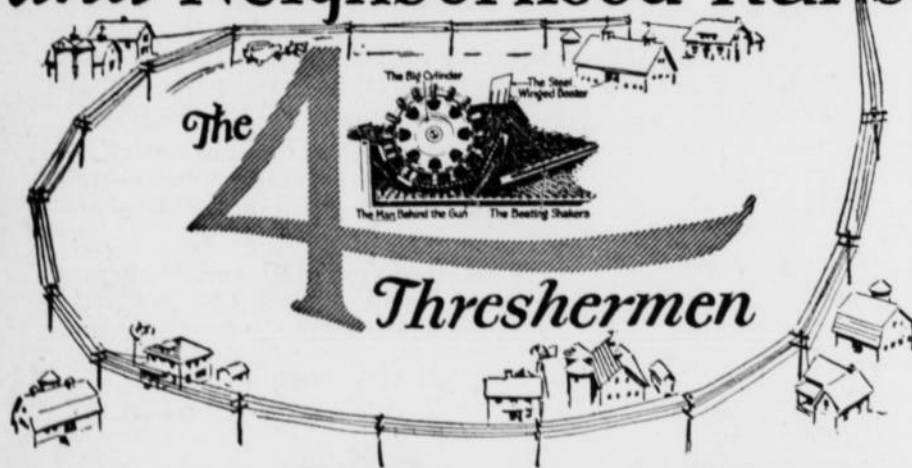


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Make a Dressing Table

It can be an artistic piece of bedroom furniture costing very little in time or money

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

FOR sheer daintiness and elegance it is difficult to find anything more attractive than a draped dressing table. Any one of the various types is not hard to make and is a decided addition to a bedroom whether it already contains a chest of drawers or not. Besides being distinctly useful a dressing table affords an opportunity for introducing an extra bit of color and for adding real charm. The materials for constructing this piece of furniture can be found on any farm. For a guest room, a shelf supported by brackets and surrounded by a gathered flounce answers very well, the shelf being either oblong or semi-circular. The latter is certainly the more novel and attractive of the two. Before cutting the semi-circle make a paper pattern so that the lines will be good. It is then an easy matter to trace off a guide-line for sawing. If desired two or three shelves can be placed underneath but this is not always necessary in a room where visitors come and go.

Another type of dressing table can be made from a packing case provided it is not too rough. Inside you could put shelves, nailing cleats to the sides for supports. If you can't find one just the right size and shape try nailing two or three smaller boxes on top of each other. This gives you shelves as well.

A small wooden table, home-made or otherwise might be just the thing for your purpose and if not the exact size could be altered as desired. For one of my dressing tables I used a little old home-made table that had served many years as a wash-stand. By sawing off a couple of inches all around the top, it just fitted the available space. Although I have never tried it, I believe you could make good use of an old wash-stand by taking off the back and removing the doors on the front. Very often a discarded kitchen table can be transformed into a useful dressing table.

A Good Light is Important

The height of the dressing table of course is important. As a rule it is arranged so that the owner can sit down comfortably in front of it while combing her hair or filing her nails. If a table is being used it is easy enough to cut down the legs until it is the right height. A chair can be used or a stool can easily be made and covered with the same material as the table. A discarded piano stool when padded and dressed answers very well.

Much of the pleasure derived from a dressing table or a bureau depends upon its position in a room. The best situation is near or underneath a window where the light falls upon you as you stand or sit before the table. If the window is behind you it is sure to be hard to see clearly.

As a rule you will find it advisable to paint or stain the wood or boxes used in constructing a dressing table as treatment of this kind makes cleaning easier. After this is done the next step is to finish the top. Certain types have enamelled or painted tops which are suitable with a flounce of gingham or dotted swiss. The color may match the material or may act as a contrast.

However, I believe you will like a padded top better as it is easier on your toilet articles than a hard surface. Stretch soft material with no joins or patches right over the top and tack firmly underneath, not on the edge. A piece of a honey-

comb bedspread is good and so is cotton flannel with the nap downwards. When the flounce is in place you will need loose washable covers of white or figured materials. If your toilet set is ebony, a white or cream fabric is best, but if it is ivory, a colored or figured material will show it off nicely.

There are ever so many fabrics suitable for making dressing table flounces and most of them are not at all expensive. For a young girl's room dotted swiss, factory cotton, sheeting, checked gingham, sateen or a floral chintz makes a lovely frill. The factory cotton and sheeting may be dyed practically any shade or can be used in combination with flowered material. In an older woman's room cretonne, chintz, sunfast, striped materials or sateen would be the thing. Besides, it is always possible to combine plain and figured fabrics. In one room in which rose was the predominating color there was not enough chintz left over from the hangings to make a flounce for a dressing table, so by using rose sateen and a border of the figured material, I was able to get over the difficulty. Sateen is always attractive on account of its sheen both by day and by night.

In another room, I combined blue sunfast with cretonne that had a light background and a design in blue with touches of pink. The flounce of the dressing table I made of the cretonne finished off the top with a narrow ruching of the sunfast. For the top of the table I used a cover of sunfast, edged with a border of cretonne. The curtains I made of plain blue with a valance and tie-backs of cretonne. The result was most satisfying.

As a rule it is a good plan to use plain or striped goods for the dressing table if the walls have a distinct design, but if they are plain you can choose patterned materials with safety. Of course it is not always necessary to use the same kind of fabric as the hangings—you can select a color from the cretonne and make the flounce of that shade or else could decide on a color that contrasts with the curtains. There is practically no limit to the effects that can be secured with a dye-pot and a few yards of factory cotton or sheeting. Here are a few suggestions and you can think of several more—lavender with pipings or ruchings of yellow; rose with blue; itself a fascinating occupation you can create all sorts of original designs for dressing tables.

Making the Flounce

Making the flounce is not difficult as it is constructed like the roomy skirts we used to wear a few years ago only there's no bothersome placket to wrestle with. In measuring the depth allow for a small turnover at the top and a two-inch hem at the bottom, unless you are going to finish the bottom with a cord. Plenty of fullness is necessary for an attractive effect, but at the same time it should not be too voluminous. I find

that three widths is a good average, with four for a larger table, but you can decide that for yourself. Either join up the widths or leave an opening so that you can get at the shelves easily. I

have found, when using three widths that no joins are necessary provided there is plenty of material allowed for lapping. A flounce like this is convenient when there is a drawer to pull out, as the front width can be raised up leaving the sides undisturbed. In sweeping it is a good plan to lift the flounce and place it on top of



the dressing table. Not only does it keep the material clean but protects the top from dust.

While it is always possible to tack the flounce straight on to the table the handiest way is to use dome fasteners on tape which are sold by the yard. Be sure to tack the ball side of the domes on to the table stretching the tape tightly and arranging for a dome to come near each corner so that the flounce will be secure at the turn. I find it best to use shoe tacks, one on each side of the dome—carpet tacks will do if they are not placed too close to the domes; otherwise their large heads get in the way. Allow enough tape for one or two domes at the back of the table at either end.

In gathering the flounce, divide it into two or three sections and use a separate thread for each, winding the ends around pins so they may be adjusted to the table with ease. It pays to arrange the gathers carefully so that the fulness is equally distributed. Enough should be left at the corners to give the table a professional appearance. When you are satisfied that gathers are properly placed baste them to the tape holding the other section of the domes. Stitch carefully on the machine, running the presserfoot over the domes when necessary. If you use the wrong piece of tape it will be hard to stitch easily owing to the ball part of the domes. Snap the frill on to the table and put on a ruching or a plain band of material to cover the gathers. Of course the simplest way of finishing a flounce is to turn over sufficient to permit a plain gathered heading but I think you'll find a ruching catches less dust.

How to Make a Ruching

To make a ruching mark off the goods across the width in one-inch strips, using a basting thread. Several will be needed. Have the material hemstitched in a self tone or a contrasting color—if it cannot be done locally send the work to a mail order house. When it returns cut the hemstitching exactly in the middle and have a picot edge. Join the pieces with a tiny seam and with an iron make a crease down the centre of the long strip of cloth. Gather on this crease using at least two or three threads. Adjust the ruching with pins before sewing it to the flounce so that the gathers will be arranged evenly. Then use small stitches to hold it in place. A ruching of this kind can be used for disguising joins when two pieces of material are used in a flounce. It also looks nice around the lower edge or as the sole decoration on a plain flounce, the ruching being placed in a zig-zag manner.

Another way of finishing the top edge is to take a long strip of goods five inches wide and to stitch the two sides together to form a tube. Turn this right side out with the seam inside and press it flat. On the creases, run a gathering thread, both top and bottom, and fit this to the top of the flounce after the domes have been stitched on. This makes a puffy ruching that is very attractive. You'll find it necessary to gather the flounce a second time about two inches from the top, in order that the fulness may be nicely adjusted at the lower edge of the ruching.

If you do not wish to use either of the above methods, you can make a pretty frill for the top and bottom of the flounce. It, of course, should be narrow as a deep frill would not look smart.

To complete the dressing table you need a looking glass large enough to reflect your head and shoulders. A quaint old standing mirror is nice if you happen to possess one or else a glass with a simple frame hung over the table. A pair of candlesticks is a distinct addition to any dressing table and need not be expensive. When your dressing table is finished I think you will be pleased with it.

To make old rubbers look like new wash them clean in warm water without any soap. Dry them thoroughly near the stove. While they are still warm give them a coat of shoe varnish and set them back on top of the oven till they are well dried. They will look like new.—A. B. J.

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"If I Only Had the Time"

By KATHLEEN REDMAN STRANGE

WOULDN'T it be wonderful if one could sit down for a few minutes and face a future when one's time would be all one's own? Think, for instance, of all the things that lie ahead of each one of us, necessary things that must be tackled and accomplished somehow, some of them so urgent that we just feel exasperated every time we realize their urgency and our inability to cope with them at the right moment in the right way. Think, too, of all the things one would like to do, not such very important things perhaps, but close to one's heart!

"Time and tide wait for no man," runs the old saying. I don't suppose anyone realizes the truth of this more than do we housewives. For there never seems to be time enough to accomplish all the things that have to be performed by a woman, day after day, through all the three hundred and sixty days of each year. To each one of us comes the routine duties—"the daily round, the common task." So much time must, of necessity, be devoted to dish-washing, to bed-making, to cooking, to cleaning and sweeping, to all the hundred and one little things that constitute the successful running of a house and home—and there is no evading them for any of us.

The Elusive Spare Minute

Many women must look back upon the days of "single blessedness," and wonder what they did with all their time—their spare time—that elusive phantom after which most of us pursue so vainly when we take upon ourselves the responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood. Now, far from having any spare time, we realize that we haven't even sufficient time in which to accomplish the necessary duties of every day life!

Personally, there are so many things I want to do—so much work I want to accomplish, so many books I want to read, so many things I want to think about and write about, so many places in this old world I want to see, that the twenty-four hours of each day never seem to be enough for me. My body, alas! demands a certain amount of sleep, but even when I cut this down to a minimum, the hours left are not sufficient to crowd in half of the things I have to do and want to do.

I have often lain awake at night, thinking of that big basket of mending, just full of bursting with urgently needed repairing jobs—socks to be darned, rents to be fixed, buttons to be sewn on—a stitch here and a stitch there which, if performed at the right moment, will save me many stitches. I was too tired to get at it tonight. I tell myself that I will tackle that basket tomorrow without fail, but then I have been telling myself that very thing for the past week and still it remains untouched. Looking back over the days that are gone I cannot see where I have wasted a single moment, yet I never seemed to have had the time to get at it.

Again, if there is one thing I love to do, it is to read. I say to myself sometimes: "Now, I am going to read the daily newspaper every day, at least one good magazine a week, and all the good current literature I can." Some-

times all goes well with these plans for a week or so, then comes an unexpected avalanche of work that simply submerges me to the exclusion of all less important considerations. Papers, books and magazines pile up upon the rack. There have been times, actually, when I couldn't tell you what day of the week or month it was.

Someone suggested to me recently that I spend so much time reading at night. The trouble is, that even if I could find any spare time at night to devote to reading, by that time I am usually so tired, mentally and physically, that it is quite impossible to absorb what I do read.

Getting in the Things I Want

Then there's another thing. I'd love to make my own clothes, my own hats. I know how to do these things, too, because a few years ago I was fortunate enough to be able to take a course in both these subjects. Nowadays, I could save so much money if I could sit down and run up my own little housedresses and those little simple frocks for the baby that require little or no skill and which even the most inexperienced dressmaker can handle successfully. But, there it is, I just cannot find the time to sit down and "run them up." For even the most simple things take time. Always there seem to be other more important, more pressing duties crowding upon me all the time. So I have to buy and "pay through the nose" instead of using my ability and my knowledge to save the pennies.

Now, this situation used to worry me terribly. I couldn't sleep at night for thinking of that overflowing mending basket, the books I wanted to read and couldn't. I used to harass myself with thoughts of all the things that I had to do on the morrow, wondering how I was going to work them all in. I used to get sick with the disappointment of having to drop some of my favorite hobbies and occupations. I am sure that literally hundreds of women feel the same way. And the sadness is that worrying doesn't get you anywhere. There are just twenty-four hours to every day and not one minute more, and time lost today, alas! is lost for ever.

For myself I have evolved a new philosophy, which, even if it is not exactly a solution to my troubles, is at least a comfort. I tackle one job at a time and perform it to the best of my ability. I try to use my time intelligently. I plan ahead. And then, I let the morrow take care of those things that couldn't be done today. Some day, some time, I hope to work everything in, but I'm not going to harass myself to death with self-reproaches because at the present time they cannot always be done at the right moment in the right way.

Wifehood and motherhood bring their responsibilities indeed, responsibilities that make persistent and unremitting demands upon one's time and energy. There is no room for the laggard or the shirker in the well run home. One must be "at it" all the time, from daybreak to dusk and even then it's mighty hard sometimes to make a success of things. But it's better to "wear out than rust out," and compensations are many for the woman who tries to do her best.



A friendly invitation accepted

Short Cuts in Housework

Some ideas which I have tried out in my own home and which may prove helpful to other farm women

By LAURA BRUN

IN washing dishes, I keep my dish-pan on back of stove where water will keep at the same temperature throughout the process. The water needs only to be dipped from reservoir or poured from tea kettle without any carrying across to some other point in kitchen. If there are separator pieces to wash, I place them on a chair or table beside the stove, where they are first rinsed in luke-warm water and then washed. I scald them with water from tea kettle, wipe and put pieces back into bowl. The whole process is thus finished without taking a step, except to put bowl back. I keep a pail for dish water, etc., right at hand when doing dishes as it saves many steps. I have often seen women walk the length of the kitchen or even out on the porch to empty a few scraps of waste into such a receptacle, perhaps making two or three such trips while cleaning and washing up after a meal. I have the work table close to the stove.

Back of the stove I have a dark cretonne bag which is indeed a time-saver. It hangs on a clothes hook and is made much like a roller towel, with an extra seam across one end for draw string to hang by. By sewing across about nine inches from top, I have a compartment in which I keep brown wrapping paper, which so often comes handy when parcels of various kinds are to be wrapped. In the lower and largest section I put newspapers when we have finished them so there's no hunting for paper when some is needed for the many purposes for which they are daily used. Furthermore, you run no risks of evoking friend husband's wrath by having, in a hurry, used for some purpose or other his latest, containing perhaps something of special interest. In this I also keep my stove mitt. I believe all women should have such a mitt. I made mine out of old coat material, cut large and roomy and without thumb. In it I place a pad of several thicknesses cut from an old sweater tacked loosely together. I treated the palm with a little grease and it keeps stove in splendid shape and is a great time saver compared with the old stove rag which was always getting lost, besides invariably soiling my hands.

Don't waste time hunting for a duster each week—make one and keep it in an empty baking powder can in your cupboard. There's nothing better than old silk as it leaves no lint and is still better if treated with equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and coal oil, then pressed with a hot iron.

Make Baking a Business

Go into the business of baking for a few hours each week. First, make pie paste and roll it out. While crusts are baking, use some mixing bowl for loaf or layer cake, and while cake is baking, stir up a batch of cookies. Everyone should have a pan the size of oven for cookies, drop-cakes, etc., as the expense is small compared to time and fuel saved in baking. A batch of drop-cakes or dark cookies or a dark cake can then be made. Using same mixing bowl and one cup for dry materials and one for liquids, all these varieties can be made with very few soiled dishes. When making drop-cakes you'll have plenty time to cook frosting for cake, and frosting pan may again be used to make filling for one or more of crusts. Much time is frittered away making a cake for one meal, a pie or two for the next and something else again the next day.

Following above plan you will always have something on hand without being for ever doing little dabs of baking. In this connection I also wish to add—use recipes that are good and also that amount to something. It is just as easy to stir up a cake that cuts into 25 pieces as one that makes only 16, and often there's practically no difference in cost of ingredients. It pays to study one's recipes and if they do not come

up to requirements either in quantity or quality mark with N.G.

In preparing meals and setting the table there is ample room for head work. How often do we not see women, however, who make their heels save their heads? In cool weather all smaller items for table may be kept in side-board, so its only a step to set them on table. In warmer weather the use of a tray or baking pan simplifies the carrying of things to and from the cellar and no danger of spills as when one carries too many things in hands. The tray may be left in cellar and dishes refilled when needed and ready to bring up for next meal. One hundred pound sugar sacks make good covers for such trays.

If family is not large and there are no small children it is a waste of time, soap and also water which is quite an item in some homes to wash clothes every week. When you have tubs, boiler and machine all out and running, a few more pieces do not make much difference as compared with the time it takes just to get things ready for a wash each week. This plan leaves one week free for extra jobs, such as sewing, etc. A middle of the week wash day suits me best as by that time the kitchen floor usually needs a scrubbing anyway and can be done with water left from washing.

As much mending as possible should be done on sewing machine. Even on overalls, it is much quicker to tear up the seam, stitch on patches and sew up seam again than to do it by hand.

Making Time for Gardening

In the busy gardening season, I find the following a good plan. After breakfast, I clear the table, throw a cloth over assembled dishes, tend the chicks, then go straight to the garden and work until I feel tired. When I come in, I have time for a rest and lunch and a little reading before starting the dinner. While that is cooking there's plenty of time to do the dishes and even to make beds, whereas, if all these little jobs of cleaning up had been done before going out, I would have missed the cool of the morning, and, being late out, I would be more or less worried about not getting in again to get dinner on time.

There is a variety of opinions concerning the use of knick-knacks about the house. Personally, I cannot see what is the use of having pretty things if one must put them away out of sight. I would not feel at home in my own house if I could not have pretty things around me. I love to dress up my side-board for instance, sometimes all silver, sometimes cut glass, sometimes the best china. Though we and others who come in have often seen all these pieces, we take the pleasure in them when brought to the fore again perhaps in some new arrangement. I would feel myself overly efficient if I wasted no more time than it takes to keep these little things bright and shining. The putting away of these and other articles, such as pictures, candle-sticks, vases, flowers, etc., may mean a little less work, it is a short cut of which I do not approve.

Those "Do It Now" Tasks

There are a host of what we might term the "do it now" short-cuts ranging all the way from the proverbial stitch in time, to little jobs of carpentering. A real saving in time, money and energy could often be made if this sign were heeded as I can't think of anything that is made easier by putting it off.

Women should look upon their housework as a business and like business men, check up on their weak points. If you are slow at some particular line of work, study your methods, improve them and strive for that desirable quality called speed. Be "on the job" while you are about your work. No matter how good your methods or your equipment if you are a lagger you will get nowhere.

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Eat Your Spring Tonic

*The country is full of a number of things at this season
that will give you some tasty and wholesome dishes*

By THE COUNTRY COOK

IN the spring our grandmothers used to dose us with sulphur and molasses. The succeeding generation took very readily to the hundreds of "Spring Tonics" that are warranted to take away "that tired feeling" that comes with the first warm days of spring. Some of these so-called tonics are largely comprised of stimulants that keep us going for the time being, some of them are really very helpful and full of vitamins. But nature has outdone them all and placed spring greens in the shape of weeds within reach of most of us. Vegetables or greens of some kind are vital because three most important health and strength-giving elements are supplied to the body through them—cellulose, mineral salts and vitamins. Cellulose is the fibrous part of the vegetable which cannot be digested but which furnishes the bulk needed to make the intestines function properly; cellulose also makes us chew our food, stimulating the flow of saliva and giving our teeth the exercise they need.

If vegetables had no other virtue than their mineral salts they would be well worth while. The mineral salts that come to us through this channel are indispensable to what we call "body balance."

Vegetables are wonderful carriers of vitamins, those invisible battalions of "life guards" that march along the way of food to our bodies, armed with life and energy-giving powers. Just what vitamins are and how they function we do not know definitely as yet, but we do know that the mental and physical condition of a person who absorbs enough of the right kind of vitamins is vastly better than that of the person whose food is lacking in this very important element.

Just now, before our garden vegetables are ready, is the time to take a basket and inspect the roadsides and pastures for the new shoots of weeds which possess such a high nutritive value in the way of a spring tonic. Cut the greens while they are young and tender. Look for dandelion, sour dock and mustard—these are all delicious cooked with bacon. For a change turn to milkweed, white pigweed, lambs quarters (it is hard to distinguish this from spinach in taste), sorrel, yellow dock and yarrow. The latter must be used when it is very young or it will be bitter. Beet tops make excellent greens and help out with our supply of iron.

How to Cook Greens

Pick over well to remove any grass or dead leaves, wash carefully and cook in boiling salted water. When cooking dandelions allow plenty of water (most of the other greens may be cooked like spinach practically in their own juice), when tender drain and season with salt and butter. Vinegar or lemon juice is a welcome addition in serving greens.

Milkweed

Cook the shoots in boiling salted water until tender, drain and place in a buttered baking dish with a little grated cheese between the layers. Chop a small onion fine, fry in butter and spread over the milkweed. Sprinkle with cheese and crumbs and brown in a hot oven.

Creamed Milkweed

Gather the shoots of milkweed before the plant is a foot high if possible, boil in a little water until tender and thicken with flour and butter. If there is not enough liquid add a little milk. Serve on toast. This tastes much like asparagus.

Sorrel Soup

Wash a pint of sorrel leaves and put in a kettle with a sliced onion, add two quarts of water and cook for twenty minutes. Melt two tablespoons of butter, stir in as much flour and add to the sorrel. Put in a cup of mashed potatoes and some milk or cream; season and serve.



Dandelions

That common pest the dandelion, is worth its weight in gold at this time of the year as a spring tonic. It may be cooked like spinach and served with vinegar or lemon juice or cooked as the French do it. Cook in boiling salted water for about 25 minutes. Chop fine. Melt four teaspoons butter, add three of flour, one teaspoon powdered sugar, salt, pepper, a pinch of nutmeg and a few gratings of lemon rind; add to this one cup of chicken or other stock and reheat the dandelions in this.

Dandelion Sandwiches

Chop the tender stalks and leaves of the uncooked dandelions, add a few drops of onion juice and bit of celery salt and some salad dressing. Put between thin slices of buttered bread.

Sorrel Sauce

This is very good with corned beef or any boiled meat. Press the cooked leaves through a sieve and add to any good white sauce. Especially good with boiled mutton.

Yellow Dock

The leaf of this dock is long and curly, the short thick leafed dock should not be eaten. This may be cooked in boiling salted water, well seasoned and served with almost any kind of meat or fish.

Dandelion Salad

Cut the young dandelions off below the ground, wash well, spread in a crock or deep dish and sprinkle about two tablespoons of sugar over them. Into two tablespoons of hot bacon dripping, stir one half-cup of vinegar. When this mixture has boiled pour it over the dandelion and let stand for an hour or so. Add slices of hard cooked eggs just before serving.

Spinach

When it comes to real medicinal value spinach is perhaps without a peer. It is very easy to grow, can be planted in long rows and cultivated with a horse cultivator. It is one of the first vegetables in the spring and may be served in a variety of ways. In preparing spinach the first and most important thing is to see that it is well washed; if there is one thing more disagreeable than another it is gritty spinach. Add very little if any water when cooking and when draining save the water for soup, it contains valuable mineral matter.

Cream of Spinach Soup

Rub cooked spinach without draining through a sieve, and to one pint of spinach add three cups of milk, two tablespoons minced parsley or celery and one tablespoon minced onion. Simmer for 10 minutes, thicken with three tablespoons flour, blended with three tablespoons melted butter. Stir until smooth and thickened, add one cup of milk or half milk and half cream, salt and pepper to taste. Serve with toasted crackers.

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COFFEE CREAM

(Six Servings)

$\frac{1}{2}$ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water Yolks of three eggs
1 cup strong coffee, boiled
Salt 1 cup sugar
1 pt. heavy cream (or evaporated milk)
beaten stiff

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Make a custard of coffee, sugar and yolks of eggs, and add soaked gelatine and salt. Cool, add cream and freeze. Serve in parfait glasses; garnish with whipped cream, sweetened, and flavored with vanilla, or any fancy fruit.

(Note that in this recipe you use only $\frac{1}{2}$ an envelope of Knox Sparkling Gelatine. There is still enough gelatine left in your package for three other desserts of six servings each, so besides the highest quality you also have the greatest economy).

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Jacky-My-Lantern

By MARY E. DUNBAR

To the lowly and ignorant negro who has always lived in the rural part of the old southern states, and who has spent a life-time in one district, the superstition that is naturally inborn in his veins is enlarged upon and exaggerated until it becomes a part of his life. The mysterious yellow light which arises over the swamps so numerous in the south, and is due to certain gases which ignite when coming in contact with each other, is naturally, to his simple mind, a "hant," and for some reason a most terribly dreaded one.

It was a cold, dreary night, and the wind rustled uneasily among the tall pine trees which surrounded the small whitewashed negro cabin on an old plantation in Southern Georgia. It was just the time when "Jacky-My-Lantern" floated through the tree tops and brought terror to the negroes who chanced to be out. "Jacky-My-Lantern" was a "hant," and they believed she could carry them away if she had a chance.

On this night there was no one at home except Bertha Lee Samuels, a little negro girl twelve years of age, and her old Mammy, the rest had gone to a big revival down the river, and would not return until the early morning.

Bertha Lee brought out a sack of goobers and began to parch them in a pan over some coals, which she raked out from under the pine logs in the fireplace. After the nuts were parched to a delicious brown, she pulled her little box close to the old Mammy's knee, and said, "Now, Grannie, tell me a story about Ole Jack."

Grannie, after lighting her corn-cob pipe with one of the small coals which Bert had used for parching her goobers, settled comfortably in her old cane-bottomed chair. As she sat in the soft firelight, she was the very picture of contentment and peace. Her worn, black shawl was wrapt about her thin, old shoulders, and a bright red handkerchief covered her kinky wool, long since white with age. The face was full of wrinkles, yet her eyes shone just as brightly as they once had for "Ole Missus" years ago.

After two or three puffs, Aunt Mary, as she was called all over the neighborhood, put out a wrinkled old hand and fondly patted the little girl's head, saying, "So you'll want Mammy to tell you about Ole Jacky-My-Lantern, eh? Well, dis am sho'ly de time when dat witch will be on de job, and sh's yo' bohn she will try and carry off some niggah dis nite."

Then Bert listened for an hour to weird and awful stories. How "Rastus Clark, dat worked for Marse Tom, went through de swamp one night to Mose Gay's place fer moonshine, and Jacky-My-Lantern caught him on de way home, and his po' wife nebber see him no mo'!" As Bert listened, spellbound to the stories, with every groan of a pine tree in the wind or at the rattle of the cabin window, she was sure that Jacky-My-Lantern was after her, too. She was afraid to move from her little box, and pressed closer to Mammy's bony old knees.

By now the hour was late, and Grannie, feeble and rheumatic, pulled herself slowly and stiffly from her chair. She gave the pine logs a punch with the poker, and sent the sparks flying up the chimney. She then made her way to the wooden water bucket, took down the old gourd dipper where it hung on a nail, and reached for a drink. The gourd grated on the bottom of the bucket, and she was terribly thirsty. The spring where the water was carried from was several yards out the back door, through the trees. She must have a cooling drink before going to bed, so leaving Bertha Lee and her little box in front of the warm fire, she crept out the back door with the water-pail.

Bert, who sat

crouched on her little box in front of the fire, gazed steadily into the embers. She was afraid to look behind her into the dark shadows of the little room. How scared she was sitting there alone without Mammy! Why was she so long in coming from the spring? She never had been so slow before. She clenched her little hands together until the nails almost cut her small, white palms, and drew her small bare legs as closely against the little box as possible. This seemed to keep her from trembling so.

Suddenly a death-like and unearthly yell rent the air. She jumped from her box to the centre of the room. What could be wrong with Mammy? Surely, surely, Ole Jack was after her. Her little heart seemed to turn to stone and her eyes to pop from her terrified face.

Slowly creeping along, feeling her way through the room, she reached the little back cabin window which overlooked the path to the spring. Raising herself on her little bare toes she peeped fearfully out.

"Oh good Lawd, have mercy! Dat's Ole Jack as sho' as Is'e bohn," and as she gazed from the window, spell-bound with fear, the hant appeared in even a more terrible light than she had ever imagined. She looked just like a large burning ball of fire, hanging suspended above Grannie's head. There was nothing to hold her there, she just seemed to float in the tree tops, and the light coming from her lit up the path below.

There she saw Mammy, swaying back and forth, chanting in her old voice, now shrill and keen with fear, "Oh Lawd, sabbe dis po' ole niggah. Don't let Jacky-My-Lantern carry me away dis night. Ah knows Ah'm a po' ole sinnah, but Ah sho' don't deserve dis fate."

In spite of the fear which gripped her, Bert knew she must save Mammy in some way. Then a brave idea entered her little brain. Dare she use the double-barrelled shot-gun that her grandpa had carried and used for "Ole Massa" in the war, and which stood behind her pa's old wooden bed in the corner?

Hurriedly she crept to the old bed, tremblingly reached for the big gun, and lifted it in her arms. It was almost beyond her childish strength, but the terror was leaving her now, and the idea of rescuing her loved one had put aside all other emotions.

She crept back to the window, stood the rusty old gun against the wall, and ran back for her little box to stand on. This she safely placed below the one and only good pane, and slowly lifted the big gun to her shoulder, sticking the barrel through the greasy paper which covered the rest of the window.

Now was the time to pull the trigger. After tonight Jacky-My-Lantern would never come about their cabin again to haunt any of her folks. With all of her strength and what courage she could muster, she aimed as nearly in the centre of "Ole Jack" as possible, and pulled the heavy trigger. Peeping out the window again, to her intense joy, there was no sign of the "hant." She had vanished again into the shadows. Turn over to Page 32



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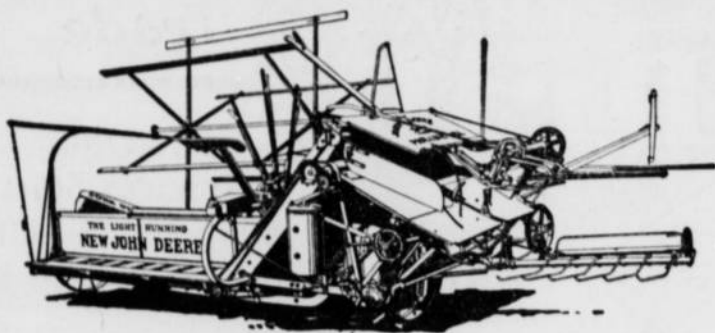
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The American Farmer's Plight

Senator Brookhart would put him in the special privilege class

THAT in the last five years more than a million farmers have gone bankrupt in the United States, is stated by Ex-senator Brookhart, of Iowa, in The Nation. The causes of this, he says, lie for the most part in discrimination against agriculture in the laws that have been enacted for the benefit and protection of other lines of business. He continues:

"In transportation there is an enormous discrimination against agriculture. In 1920 the new railroad law by its machinery fixed a value in round numbers of \$19,000,000,000. At the time this was done the market value of all their securities was \$12,000,000,000 or less. The law further fixed a return on all this excessive value, first of 6 per cent. and then of 5½ per cent. At the time this was done the average wealth increase of the United States was about 5½ per cent. per year; therefore the rate of return was in excess of the power of the American people to produce and far in excess of the power of the farmers to produce at the prices they received. In 1923, 1,750,000 workers on the railroads and \$20,000,000,000 of capital at inflated value produced a gross return of \$6,250,000,000. In the same year 11,000,000 and \$60,000,000,000 of capital in agriculture produced a gross return of only 12 and a third billion."

Discriminations in Credits

"In the matter of credit the laws of the United States and the States have given to a commercial banking system a monopoly of deposits and short-term loans. Over these banks is placed the great federal reserve which federates them together into one system under one control. In this the farmers are forced to deposit their savings and even in hard times these savings amount to a vast sum. The banking system never lends anything like the full amount of these savings back to the farmers. They are used to back every other form of enterprise. The net earnings of the national banks upon their capital, surplus and undivided profits last year were 8.34 per cent. This is another enormous discrimination against agriculture.

"We next find the laws of our country providing a protective tariff for many of our great industries. Such industries are allowed to fix the price of their product at the factory. This price is protected from all forms of competition. In the matter of farm produce there is a surplus that sells abroad. The price is fixed in the competitive market of the world and cabled back to the marketing agencies of the United States where the domestic price is fixed accordingly. Therefore the farmer must buy in a protected market and sell in the competitive markets of the world. In 1923, \$40,000,000,000 of capital was invested in manufactures in the United States. A little less than 9,000,000 workers manned the factories, but they produced a gross product of \$60,000,000,000. It is said that \$34,

000,000,000 of this was raw materials. Subtracting this from the gross production we still have \$25,000,000,000 representing the increase in value of the material in manufacture. Labor received only \$11,000,000,000 of this. If we forget the profits in raw material and take the \$25,000,000,000 as the gross product of manufacturing, it is still more than twice as much as agriculture, with only two-thirds of the capital and about three-fourths of the number of workers. These figures prove beyond possible doubt the enormous discrimination against agriculture in favor of manufactured articles protected by the tariff and by patents.

Extension of Privilege to Agriculture

"It may be that all these discriminations are economically unsound and should be abolished, but the great employers of the country will not support such a claim. Indeed they are all defended to the utmost by financial institutions of every kind. If, however, it is proposed to do something for agriculture by extending to the farmer some of these special privileges at once every financial interest is out with a tomahawk condemning any such suggestion as economically unsound. In the days of feudalism the farmers were bound to the soil as slaves. The first reformers who sought to break their chains were denounced as standing for something economically unsound. When humanitarians sought to correct the working conditions of labor by law their ideas were attacked as economically unsound. . . . The farmers are entitled to a system of laws that will raise agriculture to the same artificial level as all these other great industries. The only alternative would be to wipe out the laws that have given these discriminations. We have lived on this artificial basis under the law so long that to wipe them out would, I think, mean universal disaster. I therefore say with confidence that the farmer must be given the advantages that were long ago given to other industries and to some extent to labor.

"The specific method suggested by the farmers is the organization of an export corporation with sufficient government capital, perhaps \$1,500,000,000, to handle all of the export surplus of agriculture. The corporation would bid cost of production plus a 5 per cent. profit for the average of agricultural products. The tariff would then protect the price level. The corporation would have left on its hands the surplus which averages 8 to 12 per cent. of all the agricultural production. It is about half the cotton crop and 20 per cent. of the wheat, but the average is as stated above. This surplus would be disposed of in the competitive markets of the world. One agency would handle it all. There might however be a loss on this surplus. If so it would be paid by a trade dividend assessment or tax on all the production of each product."

Protection Has Not Made U.S. Rich

New Yorker states that natural resources and enterprise have done it

IN a letter to The Spectator, Geo. Haven Putnam, of New York, takes exception to communications to that well known English periodical which aim to leave the impression that all Americans are ardent protectionists. He says:

"During the past few months several communications have come into print in The Spectator in regard to the present state of opinion on this side of the Atlantic about the advantage secured under the American protective system. The majority of these communications have taken the ground that the U.S. has grown rich as a result of maintaining its system of protection.

"A large number of our citizens of the Republic take a different view. They admit that during the past century there has been a very large development in the wealth and prosperity of the

United States. They contend however, that this advance has been, not on account of, but in spite of, the protective system. They point out as the larger factors in increasing the wealth of the country its great natural resources, the enterprise and inventive capacity of the people, the intelligent use of capital (secured, of course, before the war) from European investors and, by no means the least of these causes, the freedom of trade relations enjoyed among the 48 communities extending over a great part of the continent, presenting a larger example of free trade than has before been known in the history of the world. Any American citizen who should venture to suggest that there could be possible advantage in putting up barriers today to the trade between Massachusetts and Louisiana, or New York and California, would be

Don't Neglect CATARRH NOW!

This month shows up the weak spots in a person's health. June head colds develop. Noses and heads feel stuffed up. Breaths acquire a bad smelling odor. Sticky Catarrhal mucus has to be hawked up from the throat. Ringing sounds come in the ears and you feel a little deaf.

Now is the time to start to treat that Catarrh. Don't let it run on another day—Write at once and let us send you helpful

ADVICE FREE

It shall not cost you a cent and it may be just the aid for which you have hoped. We have been established for over 40 years with an ever-growing record of success in Catarrhal troubles of the Nose, Throat and Ears. Write and see if you can't be freed from Catarrh. Simply put your name and address on the dotted lines—cut out the FREE ADVICE COUPON and mail it with—out delay. Address: Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 446 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass. Don't waste any time—Do it NOW.

FREE ADVICE COUPON
Name _____ Street _____ Town _____ Prov. _____

dismissed as an idiot. Yet I find it difficult for any Protectionist friend to make clear, if there be advantages for both sides in freedom of trade between Maine and Massachusetts on the south, why there should be disadvantage to either party if similar freedom should be given between Maine and New Brunswick on the north.

Freedom of Exchange a Natural Right

"It seems to us elementary to contend that freedom of exchange is a natural right for all human beings. The protection of home industries by means of a tariff raises the cost both of living and of production. This diminishes the consuming power in the home market and interferes with the ability of the producers to compete abroad. If a tariff statute does not add to the cost of the articles that may be imported, and gives an opportunity also for similar additions to the articles of the same class that are manufactured in the home country, it does not fulfil its aim of giving protection. If, however, the cost of the imported article is increased and there comes to be a corresponding increase, as large as it can be safely made in the face of competition from outside, it is evident that the consumer has to pay more for the things that he needs. It is estimated that not more than 10 per cent. of the citizens of our Republic secure even a form of advantage from the tariff schedule. In fact, as the manufactured article of one producer constitutes the raw material for another, it is probable that the number of citizens who secure business advantage from the tariff, which has always been shaped directly by the protected interests, is less than 10 per cent. of the population. This minority secures proceeds, and sometimes very large proceeds, at the expense of the other 90 per cent. of the citizens.

Farmers Suffer Most

"The farmers have been the most-abused class under our protective system, and they are beginning to wake up to the fact. Their larger productions are, of course, sold in the markets of the world and at prices fixed in competition with producers throughout the world. On the larger number, however, of the articles required for the running of their farms and for the maintenance of their households, the cost to the farmer is largely increased through the exactions of the tariff duties. There are increasing indications that the farmers of the country are going to demand either subsidies for themselves or reduction of the burdens that interfere with their income.

"While the country is as a whole prosperous, it is apparent that many divisions of industries find the results of the protective tariff unsatisfactory, and there is an increasing wave of protest coming up from different parts of the country in regard to the unnecessary burdens of increased taxation.

"The bankers of the country are pointing out the absurdity of pressing for the collection of debts due to the U.S. from Europe when these debts can be paid only in goods, while at the same time increasing the burdens to the importation of those goods. The manufacturers who have a surplus of production to sell are also becoming restive under the difficulties of securing markets abroad, while blocking the importation of the foreign productions with which, under the system of exchange, American goods must be paid for.

"Prince Albert said, as far back as May 30, 1851, in opening the first of the World's Expositions, that 'international grievances were chiefly due to the ignorance of the peoples of each other. Do all that can be done,' said Prince Albert, 'to further free intercourse, and with the exchange of goods there will come an exchange of ideas, of ideals and of personal relations.' This will do much to maintain the peace of the world and to secure, what is the vision of the twentieth century, civilized relations among the nations."

"Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed."—Abraham Lincoln.



The white patch that never fails.

Sticks instantly without fire. Becomes self-vulcanized (fused) by tire heat from driving. BEST FOR BALLOON TUBES, truck and all tubes, because e-lastic. Stretches with tire, can't tear out. 50c—Worth it.

Las-Stik Co., Hamilton, Ohio

Las-Stik
TUBE PATCH

To Send Money



use the Money Orders sold at all branches of this Bank.

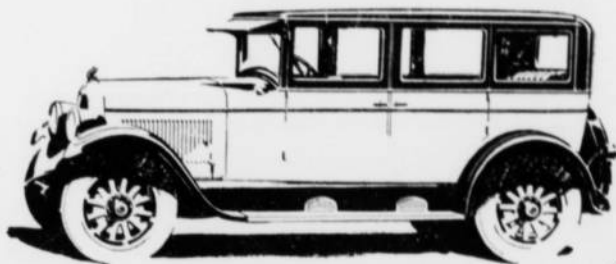
They are safe, cheap and convenient, and are readily cashed in all parts of the world.

32

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000



The New CHRYSLER '60'

Again Chrysler Quality and Performance—New Lower-Priced Six

A High Quality Six of Extraordinary Interest to Buyers of the Lower-Priced Sixes—A Sensational Value

Walter P. Chrysler, manufacturer of the famous Chrysler "70", the superfine Imperial "80" and the preferred four, Chrysler "58", now presents the new Chrysler "60"—the latest sensational product of Chrysler engineering—the first Chrysler Six at so low a price.

At last, all of the supreme value and performance you naturally expect from Chrysler, in a size and at a price that revolutionize values and quality among the sixes.

Never before such a six at such a price as the Chrysler "60".

60 miles—and more—per hour. Lightning acceleration. Extraordinary gas mileage—26 miles per gallon. The beauty of Chrysler

dynamic symmetry. Genuine Chrysler quality and Chrysler long life. Riding ease which only Chrysler gives. The supreme safety of Chrysler Four-wheel Hydraulic Brakes. Oil-filter and air-cleaner. Seven-bearing crankshaft. Full pressure lubrication. Extraordinary strength. Roomy luxurious bodies.

The lowest priced six ever built which combines all these fine car features—plus unapproached Chrysler quality and craftsmanship.

See the new Chrysler "60". Drive it. Don't be satisfied with anything less than Chrysler "60" value, quality and performance.

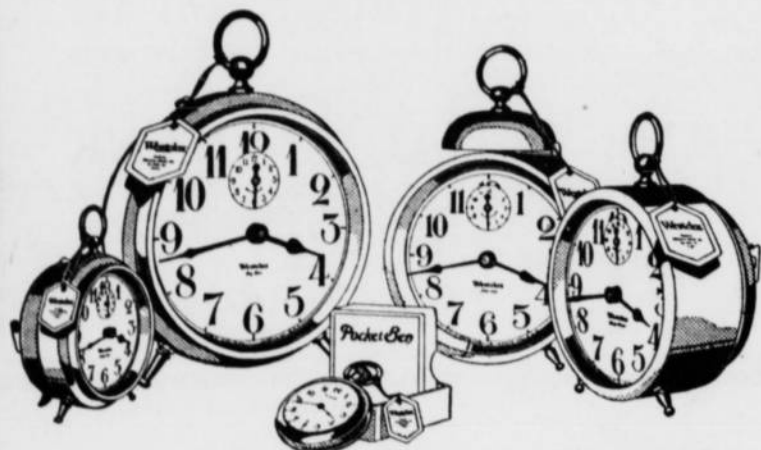
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Walter P. Chrysler, Chairman of the Board



Westclox

Made in Canada



Savings or satisfaction or both?

MOST people are anxious to save money on alarm clocks. But they try to save on price alone. If one good clock costs less than two poor ones, one good clock is a saving.

You can buy clocks that are lower in price than Westclox, but it will be difficult to buy a better clock than a

Westclox at the same price.

Westclox have built a reputation in Australia, South Africa, Canada and the States for accuracy, dependability, and long life. At \$2.00 to \$6.00 they are inexpensive when you consider that Westclox that do two and three years are not uncommon.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o'Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$4.50	\$4.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$3.00

69

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too

USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

99

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved farm property. Lowest current rates. Apply through our representatives in your district or direct to our nearest office.

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Planting for Permanence

By ROBERTA BYRNES GRAY

SO often we farm folk are so busy in the spring that we feel we cannot spare much time for beautifying our homes. A few flower seeds at one end of the vegetable garden often is all the effort we put forth in this direction. Perennial flowers and shrubs afford a comparatively easy way to beautify our grounds as a few new ones can be added each year and the older ones will require very little care.

Of all the perennials, I like the Iris or Fleur de Lis best, as it is an early bloomer, and once planted requires practically no care and thrives under unfavorable conditions. The Iris comes in a multitude of lovely colors and one root soon multiplies until you have a large clump. Another hardy plant is the Tiger Lily. Although it is really a bulb it is left in the ground all winter. Some of the old favorites are hardy and easily grown. Rosemary, phlox, larkspur bleeding heart, Sweet Williams, coreopsis, are among the best of these. Most of them may be grown from seed or plants whichever one prefers. Seeds are of course much cheaper but results are quicker if plants are used.

Many people think hollyhocks cannot be successfully grown in the West, but I have grown them without a shelter or windbreak of any kind. The newly developed annual hollyhock is very good but the perennial makes a sturdier growth and withstands climatic conditions better.

Peonies are rather slow growers, but repay the waiting very generously. They have been called the Roses of the North, and many beautiful colors are obtainable.

Dahlias are very hardy and grow successfully all over the prairie. They bloom the year they are planted and the tubers must be lifted each year and stored in a frost-proof cellar through the winter. They multiply very rapidly.

Gladioli are also easily grown and will thrive in almost any soil. The bulbs must be planted each spring and taken up each fall. The flowers are very lovely and are nice for cut flowers.

Lilacs are old favorites that do well on the prairies, but for general use the common purple is easiest grown. Lilacs

need plenty of sunshine and bloom profusely almost every year.

There are numerous other shrubs that are easily grown and add much to the beauty of the farm home. Bush or Tartarian honeysuckle is very hardy and a big favorite, as is also the native boxwood. The sumach is very hardy and particularly pretty in the fall.

For hedges there are many hardy shrubs. Perhaps the most easily grown is artemisia, or as it is more commonly called, Old Man. It will grow under almost any conditions, even in alkali land, and has a very pleasing aromatic odor. Another familiar hedge plant is the caragana or Siberian pea. This is a rapid grower and makes a good wind-break for gardens or small fruits. Japanese barberry is good for hedges and is not susceptible to rust as are other varieties. Japanese maple may be used either singly or in hedges and is very pretty.

Some bushes are both ornamental and useful. Of these the native high bush cranberry and the elderberry are among the best. Both are hardy and easily grown. Perennial vines add much to the appearance of a place and there are numerous kinds of these. Hops are among the most persistent growers and soon cover unsightly spots. Virginia creeper is well known and universally liked. Clematis is a very ornamental climber and quite hardy, as is the native grape. The bittersweet is good also and is very lovely in the fall when it is covered with bright orange colored fruit.

All the foregoing are practical for the average person to grow. Of course there are dozens of partially hardy plants for those who want to experiment. It is a good idea to consult your nearest experimental station as to the varieties particularly suited to your locality.

It takes very little time or money to get a start in a few of the perennials and they may be added to from year to year and be a veritable "joy for ever." If several neighbors plan together and each one gets a start in different varieties they can soon exchange slips and cuttings, thus adding to their stock with no additional expense.



Clifford Law's Coyotes

"It's easy to tame any animal by kindness," says Clifford Law, of Eden, Man. And he ought to know for a coyote provides a fair test for his theory, and he has brought this bunch of howlers to the point where the girls seem to have no hesitation in caressing them.

"These coyotes are exceptionally tame," he tells us. "They go about four hundred yards away from the buildings to feed on a dead horse, but they always come back. But it's impossible to train them not to kill hens. If you undertake to raise coyotes and poultry on the same farm, you'll have to keep the coyotes muzzled."

The coyotes in this picture were caught May 2, 1925. They were only two days old when obtained, so they had to be raised on the bottle. As they grew older they graduated to a ration of boiled wheat and milk, garnished with sparrows, mice, rats and rabbits. "Now you might wonder," says Mr. Law, "how it was I didn't mention crows. To tell the truth they were presented with this dainty. They would roll on the carcasses and fool with them, but eat them they would not. A wolf will just about starve to death before he will eat crow."

But this young wolf tamer has an idea about bounties which may not meet with approval from all Guide readers. He says: "I think it is a shame that there is a bounty on wolves. The half-breeds come through this community every spring with trained dogs which spot the dens. There were over a hundred young coyotes taken around here last spring, just for the two dollar bounty, whereas if they had been left to mature, or had been raised in captivity, their pelts would have brought about five times the bounty."

- - R-A-D-I-O - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY



Our picture shows a group of four radio men who met recently in Winnipeg. Reading from left to right they are: D. R. P. Coats (CKY, Winnipeg); Harry Snodgrass, 'King of the Ivories'; J. M. Witten (WOS, Jefferson City), and R. H. Roberts (CNRW, Winnipeg). Harry is, of course, the man whose interesting story was on everybody's lips some little time ago. He gave good entertainment to thousands of radio fans and they showed their appreciation by giving him a fresh start in life. J. M. Witten was the announcer at WOS at that time. He is now touring on the Orpheum circuit with Harry.

Why Listeners Should Write

Reports from fans are vital to broadcasting

THIS time I am taking the radio listener on the carpet and lecturing him on his sins of omission in the matter of writing to the broadcasters. As the school-master would say, "I hate to do it, but it is for his own good." There is a serious falling off in the number of letters being received by various broadcasting stations and, unless something is done about it, many artists who have been giving their services voluntarily or at very low fees, are going to turn their backs to the microphone in disgust.

To quote an example, let me refer to the magnificent concert recital given in a Winnipeg church recently by Madame Marie Frankfort and John de Rimanozy—two of the finest artists in this Dominion. For their services and for rental of the hall on this occasion the promoters paid \$1,200. Tickets sold at \$1.50 each. The concert was a musical treat from beginning to end, and the satisfaction of the audience in the hall was evidenced by rounds of prolonged applause. People who had paid a dollar-and-a-half clapped frantically to show their appreciation of the program, but what of the radio audience who sat comfortably at home and heard it all for nothing? What was their contribution by way of encouragement to the promoters who were generous enough to broadcast the concert? Seven letters, from perhaps 500,000 listeners, scattered over the prairie provinces and the central United States. I asked Lillian Shaw for the figures only yesterday, and

"Seven in all, kind sir," she said: "And wondering looked at me."

Now, what is likely to be the effect of this poor response to our repeated requests for mail? Simply, that we cannot expect these artists to take much further interest in broadcasting.

Summer Programs Depend on Mail

In discussing the question of continuing their radio programs during the summer months, more than one advertising house has hinted at carrying on so long as the letters keep coming in. In other words, applause from listeners will have a direct bearing upon the number and quality of concerts this summer. Whether or not the fans will encourage the broadcasters in their efforts remains to be seen. Of one thing I am very certain, namely, that the dollar per year which our people pay for the privilege of listening will need to be augmented by some form of applause if radio programs are to be worth hearing. People cannot be expected to write every time they hear

something good—that might necessitate their hiring secretaries. The trouble is, however, that the majority of listeners are not writing even once a year to the stations which are entertaining them.

If every fan would drop a postal card to each of his three favorite stations once a month, or if he would mail three cards per month to his one pet station, the burden would not be heavy upon him and broadcasters would no longer have to apologize to artists for the present lack of expressed appreciation. If the radio listener will think this over, I believe he will see the point.

Average Aerial Not Directive

One of the fallacies of radio is the belief that the average broadcast receiving aerial, say 75 feet in length and 30 feet in height, is directional, that is to say, will pick up broadcasts from greater distances when slung in one direction than when in another.

The directional properties of aerials of the inverted 'L' type were discovered many years ago by Marconi. He found that this type of aerial would transmit and receive best in a direction in line with its length and particularly towards that end at which the down-lead is located, provided that the length of the aerial is considerably greater than its height.

The last provision is very important. For this reason, his stations on the Canadian and other coasts were often built with their aerials running in a direction pointing out to sea and with their down-leads at the end nearest to the shore. It is to be noted, however, that these stations operated on longer wave-lengths than those used in broadcasting. Consequently, they were of greater dimensions than the aerials by means of which we receive our radio programs today. Having greater length, it was easy to obtain the feature necessary to directional transmission or reception—great length and comparatively small height. If we find better results by stringing our aerial in one direction rather than in another, as is frequently noticed, it is because of other considerations such as the proximity of trees, houses, etc., and not because of any true directional properties of our aerial.

As an example, CKY's aerial runs east and west. Its best radius, however, is distinctly south. It has no true directional properties, because its length is only a little more than its height. The good southern range may be due to the presence of a building on its north side which may act as a reflector. This is something which cannot definitely be determined.



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FAMOUS BAY OF FUNDY
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OUR
SARDINE COOK BOOK, OR WE WILL
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BLACK'S HARBOUR, N.B.

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Gives your selling agency greater control over the cattle you send in, for your own benefit. Under the pooling system, as proved by experience, cattle are sorted and sold so as to bring more money to producers.

Consign your livestock through your local shipping association for sale by

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WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW CALGARY EDMONTON



The springy step!
The sparkling eye!
Keen good health! And wondrous flavor!

PEP—what a great food it is! What a great flavor! It's new. It's marvelously good. Ready-to-eat with milk or cream. Pep will capture your appetite the first time you taste it.

The more you eat, the healthier you grow. Pep gives you energy—boundless energy. Pep puts vigor into your muscles. Pep makes you feel joyously alive. Pep is full, bang-up, with those wonderful health-giving elements that nature puts in foods. Pep is the peppy bran food!

Pep is rich in bran. Therefore, it is mildly laxative. Wonderful for children. And they're wild about it. Buy a package today. Your grocer sells Pep. Try it. Give it to your whole family and watch them grow healthier. Eat Pep—it peps you up! Made by Kellogg in London.

the peppy bran food

Surprise the kiddies with Goldilocks and Three Bears. Made of cloth. Beautifully colored. 12" to 15" high. The top of a

Kellogg's PEP package and 10c for any one. Four tops and 30c for all four. Fill out form below.



15 inches high

Kellogg's PEP

KELLOGG COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
London, Canada

Enclosed find.....tops and
.....cents in coin, stamps, for
which send Daddy Bear, Johnnie
Bear, Mamma Bear, Goldilocks.

(cross off dolls not wanted)



14 inches high



Name..... PGG61
Address..... R.R. No.....

**When the mower knife gets dull
do you throw it away?**

NO! YOU SHARPEN IT.

In the same way the edge on the Valet AutoStrop blade is renewed for weeks and weeks. Instead of throwing it away as with other safety razors, you slip the strop through the razor and give it a few quick snappy strokes and the keen cutting edge is back again.



That in itself is enough to make the Valet AutoStrop stand out as the one razor for you. But remember it is instantly adjustable to a close or easy shave—and it is cleaned and dried without taking apart. Try it—you will agree as millions of men do that the Valet AutoStrop is the world's most wonderful razor.

VALET AutoStrop Razor

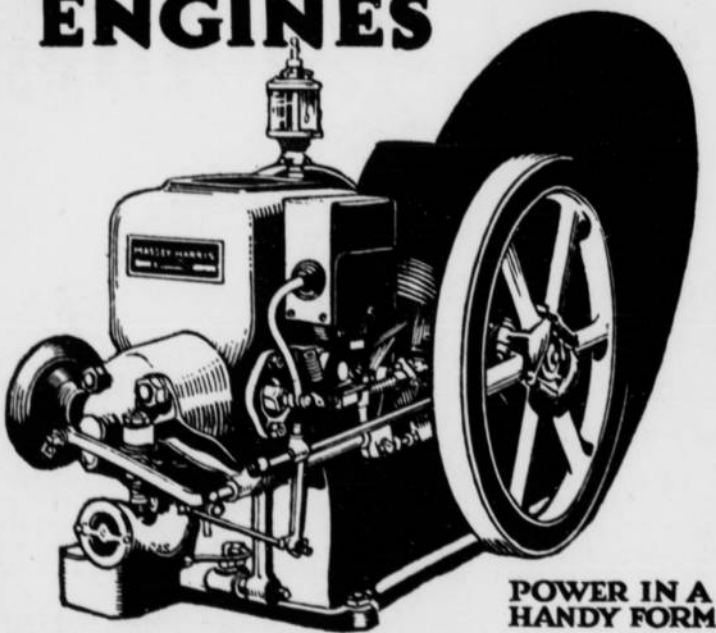
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sets \$1.00.
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94

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POWER IN A
HANDY FORM

Economical and Dependable

Some of the Features that make the
Massey-Harris Engine such good value

Piston and Cylinder are ground to fit, giving full power from the fuel. Hot Magneto Spark makes easy starting even in cold weather. Throttle Governor saves fuel. Large Water Space prevents overheating. Removable Head makes valve grinding easy. All Parts accessible.

Made in 1½, 3, 4½ and 6 H.P.

Low in First Cost — Low in Repair Expense
MASSEY-HARRIS ENGINE

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847-79 YEARS AGO

Toronto, Montreal, Moncton, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon,
Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg.

Agencies Everywhere

FIELD

Relative Susceptibility to Rust

Investigators of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have collected reports from all the American and Canadian experiment stations in the spring wheat belt for the years 1919-24 inclusive, and have made a compilation of the manner in which the varieties under test withstood rust in that six-year period.

As might be expected, the durum varieties showed a marked superiority over the bread wheat varieties, Pentad, Monad, Acme, and Nodak being the most resistant durums. All the comparisons are made with Marquis. Pentad showed approximately one-twentieth of the rust infection that Marquis showed. Kubanka, the commonest durum grown in Canada showed nearly one-half the infection found in Marquis.

Among the bread wheats Kitchener and Preston were the only two varieties commonly grown in the prairie provinces that show worse rust infection than Marquis, Preston being the weakest of all varieties in this respect. It is surprising to note that Red Bobs, a variety which has been condemned by empirical observers as being peculiarly susceptible to rust, stood up better than Marquis, although the difference was not great.

Taking Marquis as the standard—100, the varieties in which Canadians have the greatest interest made the following comparative showing: Preston, 111.7; Kitchener, 104.6; Red Bobs, 97.1; Ruby, 86; Prelude, 62.2; Quality, 62; Kota, 19.8, decidedly better than Kubanka, a durum wheat. The lower numbers, of course, indicate higher resistance against rust.

In their remarks on the phenomenal resisting power of Kota among the bread wheats, the investigators say "The Kota variety is ordinarily decidedly resistant to stem rust in the field. It had outyielded all other common wheat varieties in the Dakotas, and is equal to Marquis in milling and baking quality. However, it is susceptible to leaf rust, bunt, loose smut, and lodges badly on rich or wet soil. Hybrids between Marquis and Kota now being tested promise to exceed Kota in yield, quality, and rust resistance.

Use With Discretion

In answer to your subscriber's question, "Does it pay to manure?" I would say yes, if used with discretion. For instance, it is not advisable to plow in manure in the spring, on land that one expects to crop the same season, for two reasons: First, all manure contains a certain percentage of weed seeds, which in this case would have an excellent opportunity to multiply, as it would be practically impossible to combat their growth with a growing crop in the way. Second, manure so applied, would defeat its own ends of adding humus to an impoverished soil; because, plowed in under these conditions it would not rot, therefore no humus would be formed. At the same time the crop would suffer, especially in a dry season, as it would dry out the seed bed through its inability to pack. On the other hand, if spring manuring is decided on, a good plan is to haul out the manure in the winter, and spread it on the land fairly thick, and immediately before preparing the field for cropping burn it off; by so doing, all waste matter and weeds are destroyed, but at the same time through the melting of its snowy covering and any additional rains, the ammonia and other fertilizing properties are washed into the soil and retained as the manure mulch keeps the soil cool and moist, making quick and strong germination a certainty.

Of course, by following the above method, one loses a portion of the manure effective; but the weeds are destroyed, and the crop is strengthened to a surprising degree, as anyone who has tried it will only be too ready to affirm.

One of the greatest difficulties the West has to contend with in manure application is getting it to rot, owing to the dryness of the climate.

To my mind, what we call rotting in the heap or pile is nothing but heating, and I consider manure in this condition of very little value as a soil invigorative; and I firmly believe, that if one wishes to get the full benefit of manure it should be applied fresh from the stable, thereby minimizing any loss through leaching or heating. So the problem we have still to solve, is how to cause it to rot.

Speaking from my own experience, I would answer by applying it on summer-fallow. Care should be taken not to bury it too deep, as it would not get the moisture needed; nor must one plow it in too shallow, as the subsequent working of the field would drag it to the surface, where it would only dry out and clutter the land.

I have found most satisfaction in plowing in manure about six inches, packing it firmly and working it afterwards as shallow as circumstances permit. In this way moisture is conserved which is essential to the rotting process; and in time, those small white threads called humus are formed, which add perhaps the most desired element to the soil in the form of nitrogen. This latter has the power to stimulate quick germination and robust growth, and a crop grown under these conditions is naturally a more productive and earlier crop than would be obtained if grown under conditions where the fertilizing properties of manure were missing.—Old Timer, Barbour, Sask.

Nine Bushels Increase

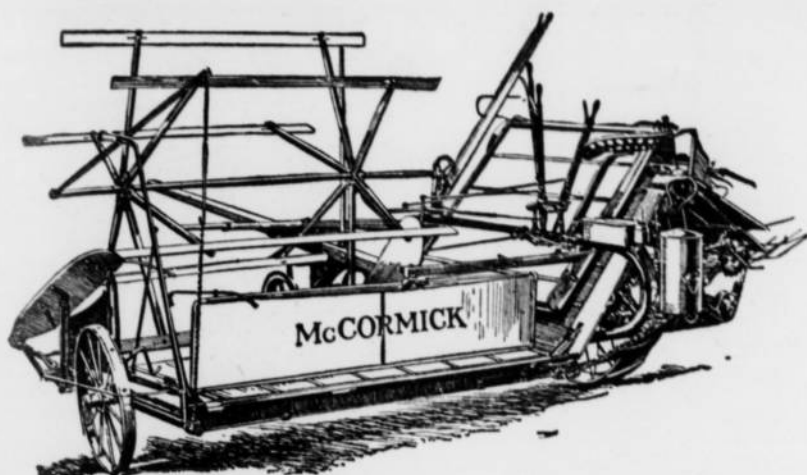
I farmed in Northern Saskatchewan and hauled the manure from the stable to the field every day and put it on the land. I was summerfallowing that year. I covered six acres of 40 with manure. This six acres was planted to wheat with the rest of the 40, but came up sooner, grew faster and ripened four days earlier than the rest. I threshed it separate and it yielded 43 bushels per acre, the balance of the 40 acres yielded 31 bushels per acre. I have always used manure on the land. The crops looked better than where there was no manure, but I never threshed them separately to see what the difference in yield would be.

Some will say you are putting weed seeds back on the land. You may be putting a few back, but I find that good farming will keep them under control.—Plain Farmer, Millbrook, Man.

Buckle Strength of Leather

Leather straps are often used under heavy load, as in harnesses, halter straps, driving reins, safety straps for linesmen, and so on, with buckles and other fastening devices. Aside from the fact that the strength of any particular strap is lowered because of the punching of holes for the buckle tongue, tests made by the Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., show that the strength also depends very much on the part of the hide the strap is cut from. Strips of harness leather from different hide locations were cut six inches long and one inch wide. A hole was punched in the centre of each strip an inch from one end, and the punched end was inserted in an ordinary 1½-inch harness buckle which had a tongue about 0.2 inch in diameter. The other end of the strip was inserted in one jaw of the testing machine. The buckle was attached to a strap and secured in the other jaw of the machine, and the number of pounds required to pull the test piece through the buckle was noted.

The results obtained varied from 30 to 350 pounds. Within an area of 15 inches either side of the backbone and 30 inches from the root of the tail the buckle strength always exceeded 200 pounds. The results show that the belly and shoulder portions are inferior to the remaining portions—of a hide for use in straps which are to be used with buckles, and in cutting leather for straps to be used under heavy-duty conditions it appears advisable to have the punched and cut from the location above described.



McCormick Binders

THE McCormick improved grain binder is a direct outgrowth of the first reaper, invented by Cyrus Hall McCormick in 1831. During the ninety-five years that have passed since that time McCormick binders have been bought and used by more and more grain growers until at present more than 2,000,000 are in use in the grain sections of the world. McCormick is today a household name.

Study these McCormick Features

- Reel is adjustable both up and down, and forward and backward.
- Knife is easily and quickly removed.
- Steel platform is well braced.
- Elevator floats (1½") at all four corners.
- Open elevator handles tall grain.
- Platform canvas and both elevator canvases have quick-acting tightening devices.
- Binding attachment can be quickly shifted to tie the band from 10 to 24 inches from the butts.
- Trip hook is provided with a compression spring which relieves it of unusual strain.
- Binder drive clutch is open and accessible.
- Knotter is simple. Has two moving parts.
- Packers and butt adjusters run at the same speed, thus assuring square butt bundles.
- Twine tension is easily adjusted.
- All control levers are easily reached from the operator's seat.
- Use of roller bearings helps to make the McCormick improved binder light running.
- Strong drive chain is made of high grade malleable iron.

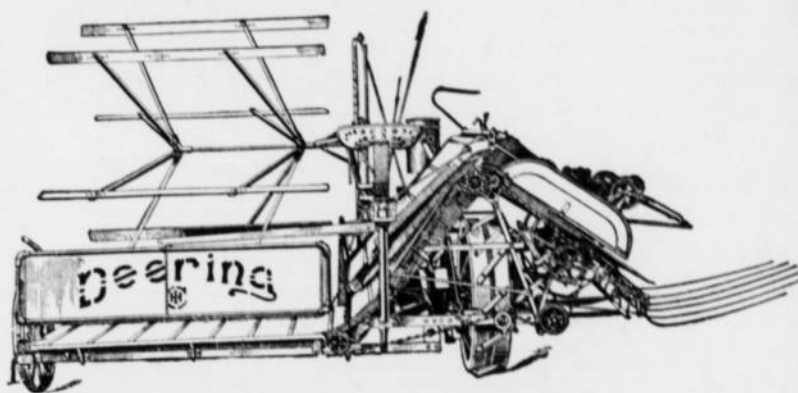
Regular Equipment:

Bundle carrier on 8-ft. binder; platform and elevator canvases; neckyoke and eveners; outside reel support on 7 and 8-ft. binder; tongue truck on 8-ft. binder; retarding strap; and tools. Ask the McCormick-Deering agent concerning special equipment.



MANY improvements have been made in grain binder construction in the past twenty years. Here are a half dozen of them: 1. Outside Reel Support. 2. Floating Elevator. 3. Improved Binder and Knotter. 4. Tongue Truck. 5. Improved Bundle Carrier. 6. Improved Bevel Gears and Chains.

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Deering Binders

DEERING grain binders are made to cut grain under normal or unfavorable conditions. Adjustments make it possible to cut lodged and tangled grain with the least possible loss. The sickle is positively driven and makes a sheer cut of even the toughest straw or undergrowth. The reel lays the grain on the platform canvas and it is carried up in proper form for binding.

The binding attachment is adjustable for tall or short grain so that the band can always be placed in the middle of the bundle. Once adjusted, the knotter ties securely every time.

When grain is short or lodged, the platform can be lowered and the reel set so that the sickle just clears the ground. The platform and reel can also be set very high and the reel is adjustable forward or backward to give the best results. A wide main wheel and high lugs assures good traction in all soils. Horses can work more hours with the

Deering than with other machines because of extremely light draft. Strong, light-weight steel parts are used in place of heavy iron parts on the Deering. Ball and roller bearings reduce friction to the minimum.

Regular Equipment:

Bundle carrier on 8-ft. binder; platform and elevator canvases; neckyoke and eveners; outside reel support on 7 and 8-ft. binders; tongue truck on 8-ft. binder; and tools. For special equipment and additional features talk with the McCormick-Deering agent.

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LIVESTOCK



This photo of F. J. Collyer's flock of sheep at Welwyn, Sask., was taken on April 12. In the foreground are to be seen some February lambs. One of the ewes had four lambs, two of which are now alive and thriving. Two others had three lambs each. The ewes are cross-breds but the ram is a pure-bred Shrop, of Whitehead's breeding.

The winter feed of this flock has been straw, with a few screenings and a little sweet clover hay. Late in April they were cropping a field of winter rye, and Mr. Collyer's intentions were to keep them on it till it commenced to shoot. From last year's experience, he believes that the sheep improve it by cropping it closely. It seems to induce heavier stooing.

Tests Feed Supplements

The recently-issued 1925 report of G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, contains some valuable information on the work which has been done at Ottawa, in the way of testing some widely-advertised food supplements.

In one trial Allenbury's Feed was compared to skim-milk as a supplement in hog rations. The skim-milk has the advantage in promoting a cheaper and a more rapid gain. Mr. Rothwell's own remarks are: "The pigs on the meal ration, supplemented with Allenbury's Feed, developed slowly, were pale and bloodless in appearance and lacked in thrift and vigor. They did not possess much appetite for their ration and towards the end of the test consumed very little of their feed, and showed little relish for that which they did consume. As a result, the pigs on this feed showed an average daily gain per pig of approximately a quarter-of-a-pound per day, while the lot on a similar meal mixture and skim-milk averaged .63 of a pound gain per pig per day, which is more than double the gains made by the lot on Allenbury's Feed."

Pro-lac, another skim-milk substitute, underwent the same comparison. The deductions made in the report are:

"1. The feeding of Pro-lac in the quantities used in this test failed to give as good gains as a ration supplemented with skim-milk.

"2. The Pro-lac fed pigs failed to consume their feed with as great a relish as the skim-milk fed pigs, this being particularly true towards the end of the feeding period.

"3. The substitution of Pro-lac by skim-milk resulted in the daily gains being more than doubled during a period of 30 days."

Fleischman's yeast, cod liver oil, and potassium iodide were also under observation as ration supplements. The yeast had a beneficial action in reducing the amount of meal required. The Ottawa report gives the yeast a definite value of 45c per pound, based on the cost of the other feeds available. Where skim-milk is scarce or not obtainable as is the case on many prairie farms, this article might come to have considerable value.

Cod liver oil gave substantially the same result. The oil fed pigs gave the best gains in the lot, but the cost of the oil ran the cost of the gains up 42c per pound up over the control ration. Based on the cost of other feeds available the oil has a theoretical value of \$1.20 per gallon, which was exactly one-third less than the cost.

Theoretically potassium iodide did not possess any value when added to

a milk and meal ration, but as Mr. Rothwell points out, its medicinal value is very high at gestation time and the storage of iodine as a reserve in the animal's body, to be called on during reproduction makes it very difficult to estimate accurately the value of this supplement.

Mr. Rothwell draws attention to the fact that only small numbers were dealt with in all the experiments, and the results may not be conclusive.

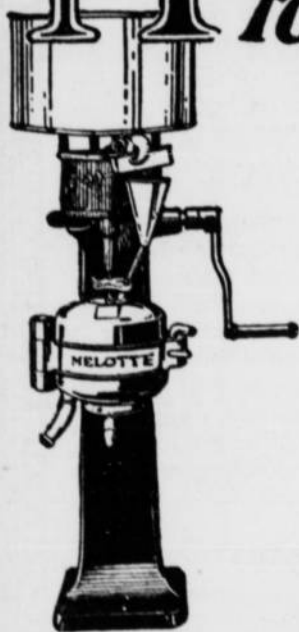
Paralysis in Sows

Who is troubled with sows "going down in the back," becoming paralyzed in the hind legs? This frequently happens after they have farrowed and suckled a litter. It is possible that several causes may produce posterior paralysis, but it has recently been connected with deficient lime utilization. This disturbed lime balance can be produced either by insufficient amounts or by improper proportions of calcium in the ration. It will also occur if the ration does not contain vitamin D, even though its calcium content may be satisfactory.

Producing a litter of pigs and the milk to feed them require liberal amounts of lime. If this is not supplied by the ration along with the necessary vitamin D for its assimilation, the sow will suffer, for nature will provide for the safety of the offspring. This is done by the sow's taking from the supplies of lime in her own body (her bones) enough for the unborn pigs and sufficient to make normal milk for their nourishment after birth. Where this is done, however, the reserves in the body of the sow are reduced to such an extent that her bones become weak and brittle. In this reduced condition, her bones sometimes give way under the heavy strain of the muscular pull upon them. Cases have been observed where this has resulted in the cracking of one of the vertebrae of the backbone. This cracked bone then pushes down on the spinal cord and shuts off the nerve supply to the hind quarters until the sow loses control of them.

It has been found that alfalfa hay (possibly clover and other legume hays may be effective also) and green pasture crops fed during pregnancy and lactation will prevent at least this nutritional type of posterior paralysis. Sows that are now farrowing can be protected against this trouble by the addition to their rations of a quarter to half a pound of alfalfa-meal or chopped alfalfa hay of good quality. Pasture, as soon as it is available, will take the place of the alfalfa. Sows so fed at this time will be in much better condition to settle when rebred for fall litters.—W. E. Carroll, Illinois Experiment Station.

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Blackhead in Turkeys

By PROF. M. C. HERNER

THIS is a very common disease in turkeys but is confined or limited very largely to very young turkeys or the older ones, although the disease may crop up at any stage of a turkey's life. The losses, however, are heaviest in the little ones and later on in the full grown, a fully matured and adult bird.

Reports on turkeys marketed for the holiday trade this season, show a far heavier percentage of blackhead turkeys than has been the case for quite a number of years. This is accounted for very largely by the fact that a heavier percentage of old birds or birds over a year old were marketed this year than last season or seasons of the past three or four years. When high prices prevail there is always an inclination for the turkey growers to sell off the older birds and keep over the young birds and in this way renew their breeding flock.

Symptoms of Black-head

Blackhead is a disease of the liver and shows up in the form of white or yellowish white spots or blotches on this organ. Generally the liver is quite inflamed and of abnormal size, weighing in the case of a 40-pound gobbler as high as two pounds. These spots or ulcers are almost round in shape and vary in size from quarter inch in diameter to over an inch in some cases. These ulcers are always regular in shape and take on various shades of yellowish white circles. They are also usually lower than the surrounding parts of the liver or are sunken lower than the surface or are depressed.

The Caeca or appendix, of which the turkey has two, are generally filled with gas and inflamed as well, and quite frequently the intestines show signs of inflammation as well. The crop also shows the effects of the disease in the amount of gas generated, and the offensive odor given off from it. Diarrhoea is always present and in many cases in older birds the droppings become quite green in color.

Mortality High

The disease in the younger and smaller birds is generally of very short duration, but is generally fatal within a few days or a week after being first noticed. In the old birds it may linger on for a long time if the bird is specially vigorous and in some cases the bird may make an apparent recovery. In many cases the disease lingers on till the bird gets so thin that it simply staggers before death finally comes. Often the disease is of such a virulent type that the bird dies in a few days and may be in the fattest condition. This is especially the case with older hens.

The disease gets its name from the appearance of the head after death, and often even while the bird is still alive the head turns quite dark in color indicating that the liver is diseased.

Predisposing Cause

The cause of the disease is not definitely known, but it is most common in wet or rainy seasons, on low lands and on land where turkeys have been grown previously, although the disease has often made its appearance in flocks that were raised on land where no turkeys had even been reared. Again it may be possible to rear a flock in crowded yards where turkeys have been reared for a number of years and have no sign whatever of the disease.

We believe the season has more to do with it than anything else. The

germ is supposed to live in the ground and hence wet seasons with lack of sunshine seem to be more favorable for an outbreak.

Of late years a new theory has been advanced that worms have something to do with the disease. Just how far it can be established remains to be seen, but it is quite possible that there is a definite relation between intestinal parasites like worms and the disease. The fact that in the great majority of blackhead birds the intestinal tract or some part of it has been infected with worms would indicate that there may be some definite connection between the two.

The fact remains that so far only preventive measures and not a cure have been recommended, indicates that a great deal of study is still to be done before any definite methods of eradicating the disease can be followed.

In the meantime the turkey raiser should follow out preventive measures in feeding and raising his stock. To this end the use of turpentine is recommended in feeding growing poults. A few drops in the soft feed even at 10 days or two weeks is a good start. Regularly once every three or four weeks turpentine should be added to the soft feed. All soft feed should be fed in troughs or pans, and if the birds are fed in places where there is no grass the trough should be fixed that the birds cannot get on the food with their feet.

The germs may be carried about in the mud and dirt on the bird's feet and spread on the food in this way. Rearing them on new ground is good practice too. In addition some recommend not to use ordinary hen or turkey hens for rearing, but to use artificial methods entirely. This may be all right where the equipment is available or where a large number are reared, but with the average turkey raiser the present situation can be met only by preventive measures along the other lines indicated.

Select for Vitality

Strong, vigorous birds can throw off the disease better than weaklings so it would be well to breed from the healthiest and most vigorous birds and to follow up by feeding and rearing so as to develop young birds of greatest disease-resisting powers. As the birds get older they can then throw off any disease more readily.

Little turkeys having this disease show it in drooping wings, and head drawn back into shoulders and diarrhoea. Sometimes the drooping wings are mistaken for the poults being infested with lice, but if these are not to be found then one becomes suspicious of blackhead.

In older birds the symptoms of the disease are drooping wings, exhausted conditions, extreme thirst and diarrhoea and the internal symptoms already mentioned.

Flock Treatment

In flock treatment as a preventive against further spread remove the sick birds as quickly as noticed. Feed a teaspoonful of turpentine in a gallon of mash, once a week. Stand 12 hours before giving this and at the same time give only water to drink that has Epsom salts in it.

For individual treatment give the affected bird a teaspoon of baking soda every four or five days until improvement follows. Half a dozen drops of muriatic acid in a gallon of drinking water for the whole flock is

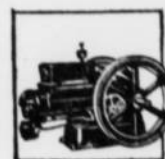


A 38-pound gobbler that died from Blackhead

The liver was inflamed and weighed two pounds. Note the large white ulcers covering almost the entire surface of the liver.

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supposed to help in checking the disease too. After a reaction following an apparent cure it takes the form of one or both feet becoming sore and swollen on the soles. Sometimes these break open and the bird finally dies. Even if a cure should be affected at this late stage the bird becomes almost valueless as a breeder.

In view of the fact that this disease takes such a heavy toll that entire season's hatchings are sometimes wiped out we cannot too strongly urge preventive measures at the very start, and preventive measures all along the line until the birds are mature. The turkey is naturally inclined to roam or forage more than other poultry so in this the turkey grower on the prairies will find a great help towards preventing an outbreak of this disease. An abundance of range, coupled with preventive

methods in handling turkeys should help turkey raisers on the western prairies to keep clear of a lot of the trouble that turkey raisers in other sections of the country have come up against.

Jacky-My-Lantern

Continued from Page 23

Quickly she ran out the cabin door and around to the place where Mammy lay huddled in a dark heap on the soft path of pine needles.

"Aunt Mary" thought herself really dead by now, as the loud explosion of the gun on top of her terror, was too much for the old soul, and when she felt the child's little warm, clinging arms about her, she began to pray, "Oh Lawd, you'll has sabed dis ole

niggah at last and Ah's done come safe on de Golden Sho' wid de angel's arms about me."

Still unconscious of what was really happening, she nestled back happily into Bertha Lee's little black arms and found safety.

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics show that in 1925 the total number of motor vehicles registered in Canada was 728,005, or 7.8 per hundred of population, of which 639,695, or 6.8 per hundred of population were passenger autos. Registration by provinces was as follows: Ontario, 344,112; Quebec, 97,657; Saskatchewan, 79,078; British Columbia, 56,618; Manitoba, 51,241; Alberta, 54,357; New Brunswick, 17,420; Nova Scotia, 20,012; Prince Edward Island, 2,824; and the Yukon the balance.

Plant Breeding for the Prairies

Continued from Page 13

secured. Mr. Macoun informed me at that time that he had lately secured seeds of *Pyrus baccata* from Irkutsk, in Central Siberia (scions from these seedlings are now established at Dropmore), and Professor Hansen also told me that he had trees grown from seed he had collected near Nerehinsk (unfortunately scions said to be from these trees, secured from Brookings last spring, turned out to be something else). The district in which Nerehinsk is situated is reputed to have a mean temperature during January of from -16 degrees to -20 degrees, while Northern Manitoba is credited with a January mean of from -8 degrees to -10 degrees. These two varieties of *Pyrus baccata*, together with the hardiest apples produced at Morden, should give the plant-breeder some excellent material to work with.

The plum also offers a very promising field for improvement. Some very fine varieties have been raised both at Brookings, S.D., and St. Paul, Minn., and many of them will prove quite hardy in favored locations in all three prairie provinces. Some of them will grow and occasionally produce good crops even in the colder parts of the country. However, by combining these varieties with the better forms of the native plum cultivated by W. J. Boughen, the Manitoba Agricultural College and the experimental farms, it is more than likely that many fine plums, suited to even the coldest locations, can readily be produced.

Small Fruit Material Plentiful

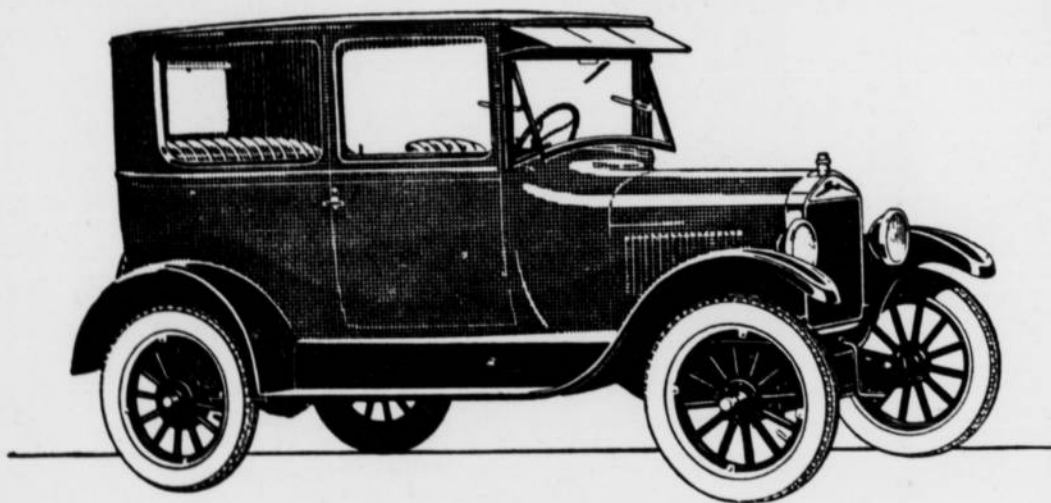
The native grape, which grows as far north as Dauphin, gives us a very hardy foundation stock for the production of hardy grapes. Little has been done with this fruit so far, though last year Professor Hansen sent out some hybrids of the native Dakota grapes.

Among the smaller bush fruits the gooseberry is probably the most promising subject for improving. The best of the native wild gooseberries are (to my taste) just about as good as the wild gooseberry of Europe, and it is from these that the large and luscious red, yellow and green gooseberries, cultivated in Great Britain have been evolved. True it has taken centuries of selection to produce these, but it is worth while remembering that many of the fine varieties of gooseberries, still cultivated, have been produced in cottage gardens whose owners had never even heard of the term plant-breeding. With our present knowledge of heredity and kindred subjects we should be able to accomplish as much with our native gooseberry in a few generations as our forefathers did in as many centuries with the European gooseberry.

It is also probable that hardy varieties of the blackberry can be produced by crossing them with the native raspberry. I have found the blackberry and raspberry very easy to work with.

Among ornamental plants there is a great deal to be done. Almost anyone can remember an old favorite flower or shrub that is represented here by a hardier but inferior variety which may be improved by crossing with the better but more tender forms. The work already done with roses shows these favorite flowers are likely to be greatly improved, as to hardiness, by judicious crossing and selecting. Miss Preston's success with lilacs gives some idea of what may yet be accomplished with the more recently introduced species of this family of old favorite shrubs, while my own experience with the *Dianthus* (pinks and carnations) gives rise to the hope that we may eventually have hardy garden carnations.

I would not recommend plant-breeding to anyone who is simply looking for a way to make some easy money, but I certainly can do so to anyone who is looking for a health-giving and pleasant hobby, a hobby that will increase in interest and fascination as the years go by; and while one may not be able to produce new plants having a commercial value, still the pleasure creative work gives one is well worth the time and trouble entailed.



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clean, breath sweet,
appetite keen and
digestion good.

Great after
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WRIGLEY'S
Spearmint
Doublemint
Juicy Fruit
and Nips

CG 14

After Every Meal

SHIP YOUR
Cream
TO

**A dollar Saved
is a dollar Earned**

Here's the Way to Save It

It is an accepted fact that the farther a farmer ships his CREAM the lower his GRADE becomes, because it is less sweet the farther it travels. Yet, there are hundreds who continue to ship long distances. They are not only losing money on GRADE but also on EXPRESS CHARGES.

Save Double-Dockage

The Saskatchewan "Co-op." has 27 Creamery Stations scattered throughout the province for the benefit of every producer within the province. Why not save this double-dockage? Ship one trial can to your nearest "Co-op." Creamery Station and see for yourself what this double-saving means for you! We'll guarantee you'll ship us your next.

Eggs and Dairy Butter

Handled at Our 14 Egg Candling
Stations listed hereunder:

Hague	Moose Jaw	Radville
Melville	Birch Hills	Saskatoon
Melfort	Lloydminster	Weyburn
Regina	North Battleford	Wawota
	Prince Albert	Yorkton

Manitoba Shippers
Send to Winnipeg Branch

**SASKATCHEWAN
CO-OPERATIVE
CREAMERIES LTD**
HEAD OFFICE - REGINA



No Horns You'll like the way FLEMING'S CHEMICAL HORN STOP stops horns. One application does it. Apply to calves 3 to 10 days old. 65c. a tube Postpaid or at your dealers. **FLEMING BROS.** 418 Wellington W. Toronto

News of the Organizations

Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

The Saskatchewan Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd., which was incorporated on April 14, is now organizing a campaign to sign contracts. The personnel of the provisional board is W. D. McKay, Delisle, president; Edward Evans, Moose Jaw; E. P. St. John, Kisbey, Elmer Grant, Melfort; David Ross, Strassburg; Olaf Olafson, Mortlach, and E. H. Abbott, Maple Creek. R. Grant Thomson is secretary. Mr. Thomson was formerly editor of the Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg, and since 1920 has farmed near Indian Head. He is secretary of the Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club and a director of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association.

The contract runs direct from the producer to the pool. It is for seven years but may be terminated at the end of the third year or any year thereafter. Pure-bred stock, stock required by the member's family or for local consumption, dairy cattle for dairy purposes and livestock sold in a sale of farm stock and equipment are exempted. Three-fourths of 1 per cent. of the gross proceeds may be held in reserve. The agreement will become effective when 1,000 cars of livestock are contracted.

The association has no capital. A membership fee of \$2.00 will be charged. When sufficient members have been secured in any locality a local shipping association, separately registered, will be formed. Where a local association is already in existence provision shall be made to receive into membership all members in good standing on terms to be agreed upon, and the association constituted as a local of the pool. Each local shall elect a delegate, but when the membership exceeds 200 the local shall be entitled to two delegates. Provision is made for the election of delegates in districts where there are no locals.

The matter of a selling agency will be handled by the permanent board. It is the opinion of the provisional board of directors that a central selling agency for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, controlled entirely by the Co-operative Livestock Marketing Associations in these provinces already in operation or to be formed, is the proper plan.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

We are all more or less familiar with the type of report that frequently appears in our newspapers, to the effect that "The Executive of the Blank Association was in session all through yesterday. At the close of the meeting, however, we were informed that only routine business had been transacted." Since our last report, this association has been and still is in much the same position. While, therefore, there is little to report in the way of activities, much routine business of great importance to the welfare of the association has been transacted.

One event, which, while it has no direct bearing on the association, will have a far-reaching influence on both the association and other sections of the farmers' movement as the days go by, has taken place, viz., the decision of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to turn over the facilities of the company to the wheat pool. As a matter of fact, what was involved on this question was not merely the sale of a great organization involving the turnover of business properties worth millions of dollars, but the unity of the whole farmers' movement of the province. Within the wheat pool itself, as well as within the Co-operative Elevator Company, there were two distinct divisions of opinion, one of which favored the sale of the company's facilities to the pool, and one favoring the maintenance for the time being of the status quo, and so long as this division of opinion existed friction was bound to arise, which would inevitably have made for the disintegration of the farmers' movement as a whole. While there are those in both concerns who question

the wisdom at the present time of the step that has been taken now that the decision has been made, both sides to the controversy will no doubt come together in one solid body, and this will be reflected in the greater solidarity that will eventually be achieved in the province.

There is still one breach to be healed, viz., that between the association and the Farmers' Union. This we expect to see accomplished during the month of July. With this consummated we can go forward once more as one united body of farmers working for the social, educational and economic good of the farmers of the entire province. This, however, is still a matter of the future.

Since our last report fees have been coming in very satisfactorily indeed, and the difference in membership between the end of last year and the first four months of the present year has been reduced so far that it can now be reckoned by the hundreds. Many new locals have been organized, a number of inactive locals have been revived, and many others have made a considerable increase in their membership over last year, so that the general situation, to say the least, is re-assuring.

Terminal Lease Approved

Hon. Ernest Lapointe announced in the House, on May 17, that the lease of the Prince Rupert terminal to the Alberta Wheat Pool had been approved by order-in-council. He stated that the lease runs for two years at a nominal rental of \$100 a year. The pool is to bear all the expenses in connection with the operation of the elevator, which is to be run in accordance with the Canada Grain Act and the rules and regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Calgary Stock Yards Situation

Hon. W. R. Motherwell assured the house on May 17 that the department would see that the United Livestock Growers of Alberta were not debarred from operating on the Calgary Livestock Exchange. If it was found that under the regulations of the Calgary Exchange the U.L.G. could be suspended then a change in the regulations would be made. He did not anticipate any further trouble.

Legislation has been brought down in the Alberta legislature empowering the government to administer the stock yards of the province instead of their being regulated by the federal government as at present provided.

Mr. Hoadley assured the House that the sole motive behind the bill was to provide legislation in the probable event of the existing acts, whereby the federal administration is sanctioned, are declared ultra vires. There seems to be a pretty fair idea that as a result of the trouble which has arisen in Calgary between the pool and the livestock exchange there this may be found to be the case. Mr. Hoadley declared fervently that he hoped that it would not be necessary to bring the new act into effect at all and it would only be done by proclamation.

There are one or two new clauses in this act which differ from the federal act; one defines a co-operative association, another provides for the issue of licenses to co-operative associations and for prescribing the conditions under which co-operative associations may do business in the yards.

A third would enact that the government may make regulations "which are calculated to ensure the fair conduct of livestock exchanges and co-operative associations or on the part of commission merchants or owners, lessee's occupier or operators of stock yards."

The U.F.M. is planning for a comprehensive summer campaign. Special attention will be paid to the eastern half of the province. In addition many meetings will be held elsewhere. It is expected that a field day will be held at the Agricultural College in June. A number of community gatherings will be promoted in co-operation with the Dairy Cattle Association.

Who has the Oldest Sewing Machine?

WE WANT to find the 100 oldest sewing machines, regardless of make, in family use in the U. S. and Canada. To each owner we will give in even exchange, without one cent of cost or any obligation whatever, a latest model Singer Sewing Machine, electric or treadle, as preferred.

There are no conditions, no restrictions. If you have an old machine yourself, all you need do is fill out and send us the blank below. If you know of anyone else having an old machine, who may not see this notice, tell or write them about it.

Entries must be made on the form below before September 1, 1926. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. Age of machines will be determined by factory number. Winners will then be notified at once and names of all winners posted in Singer Shops everywhere. Simply fill out and mail the form below.

Singer Sewing Machine Company
Incorporated
368 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

USE THIS FORM

Singer Sewing Machine Company
Special Attention Dept. 29-F

I desire to enter the machine described below in your contest to find the 100 oldest sewing machines in use.

Name of owner

Street or (R. F. D.)

City

County Prov.

Name of Machine

Its Factory Number

Singer users will find factory number on the bed of the Machine near the base of the arm.

Age of Machine years.

Have you electricity in your home?

Headlight

UNION MADE
RIP-PROOF DUCK
KHAKI TROUSERS
GUARANTEED



THE longest wearing
Khaki (fast color)
trouser ever made. Ask
your dealer for Lot No. 53

Made in Canada by
LARNED CARTER CO.
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FOR THE PREVENTION OF

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BLACKLEGGOIDS

The Pellet Form—Single Doses
Vials of 10 Doses.

BLACKLEG FILTRATE

(Germ-Free Vaccine)
Vials of 10 and 50 Doses.

BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN

(Germ-Free Vaccine)
Vials of 10, 20 and 50 Doses.

PURCHASE OUR BLACKLEG VACCINES FROM
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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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Write for Our Free Blackleg Booklet.

Borden's
ST. CHARLES
EVAPORATED

No ice **MILK**
required—
keeps until
you need it.
Pure and
rich—

Use it
wherever the
recipe calls for milk

StC 28-26

Under the Clock Tower

Continued from Page 4

a really intelligent criticism of the budget. Also he's no mean lawyer. But he will try to convert into eloquence what should be a statement of fact.

Of the others in the front line of Tory benches they are best described in the words of one of them. "I came not to parliament to make a career" he whispered, "but to end one." Unfortunately he appears to be the only one of the lot who realizes his position. And the kindest thing that can be said of them is not to mention them at all.

But there's a lot of good material in the Tory rear ranks. There's a dozen or more of them, almost any one of whom might develop into a leader by the time the problem of getting rid of Hon. A. Meighen has been solved. And the while the Montreal press gang are doing their country a real service. They're killing off the old line leadership prospects one by one. Their latest victim is General Mewburn, of Hamilton. Mewburn, like the others, didn't take. Nor did he want the job. He's a very decent citizen who wouldn't seriously object to pulling other people's chestnuts out of the fire.

But the good work will go on. Lord Atholston has become Hon. Arthur Meighen's greatest asset, even as Hon. Arthur is Premier King's chief claim to greatness. It is just a new variety of eternal triangle. So let it go at that.

All Aboard for The Bay

Meanwhile the government is slowly but surely building the Hudson Bay Railway. Everybody from west of the lakes is crying for it, the prairie Tories a little harder and louder than the others because they want to get away from the criticism that is bound to come from some of their colleagues. The Quebec Liberals are none too enthusiastic over it, but they don't say so. "It helps us as well as the seals" is the way one of them puts it. Others are prepared to admit that while the expenditure may not be justified the country can afford a few millions to assure the continuance of a Grit government.

In the Senate the old boys who were rarin' and tearin' to rend the supply bill and chop the Hudson Bay appropriation out of the heart of it have started to back up. They don't like the road to the great summer resort a bit more than they did. But they love their own jobs. And in these days when Senate Reform has become a favorite topic many senior statesmen do not care to be too precipitate. They may scoff at being reformed out of their annuities. But just the same it may not be a good time to start to carve new powers out of the British North America Act. They're "canny chiefs" these old boys. Also most of them can cite examples of what happens to people who monkey too much with a good thing.

So it is "All aboard for Hudson Bay." The last obstacle has been removed from the right of way. And the net result may be an answer to that old old question, "How would you like to be the iceman?"

But it will be strange indeed if the Senate do not take their revenge on the Rural Credits Bill. It comes to their attention on a separate document. They can rip and tear it at will. So watch the waste paper basket fill up when rural credits finally pass the House and come into the presence of their real masters.

A Sleep Producing Talk-fest

But though their's has been a session of talk—all sessions are; but first sessions of new parliaments are worse than the others—most of it has been innocuous and of the sleep-producing variety. "Why don't you stop the budget debate?" was recently asked of one of the most prominent members of the cabinet. And the wise old owl smiled. "Let them talk," he said, "If they weren't talking budget they would be talking something else and it might be troublesome."

So everything waits for the hot weather. Of course there is no trouble about the budget. It is popular and will go through a-flying. Everybody will vote for it except the Tories and some of them are trying to arrange pairs so they won't actually have to vote against it. Hon. Arthur Meighen was cross-examining the minister in regard to changes in it recently and finally Hon. James Robb drawled "so many of my honorable friend's followers have assured me of its popularity that I will try not to make any change that will make it unpopular."

The Poor Little Rich Man

The Tories have confined their attacks on it to a wail that the motor tariff cut should have been referred to the Tariff Advisory Board, and tears of sympathy for the poor man who has only \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year and whose income tax has gone up a bit under the new regulations. But somehow the tears fall on sterile ground. A lot of people who haven't got \$10,000 in the world, let alone \$25,000 a year seem to think that it is not yet necessary to hold a tag day to help out the poor little rich men.

As for the Tariff Board, the idea grows that it is more or less decorative. There are those who aver that as soon as some hesitating Senator dies in Ontario, Hon. Geo. P. Graham will step quietly into the Senate. Only hope expressed is that he won't ever consent to go to Geneva. Every man who goes there comes back a League of Nations orator and a pest. Geo. P. is Canada's best after dinner orator. "Twould be a pity to spoil him."

Then there are a few others. It looks like Senator Hardy for lieutenant-governor of Ontario. He made three speeches at one Grit convention. The Hon. Vincent Massey is going to be ambassador to Washington. Mrs. Massey would rather go to London, but P. C. Larkin won't come home.

And even as this is written the western M.P.'s, Grit, Tory and Progressive, are off on a sight-seeing tour of Montreal Harbor. Everything is free—for the members. But the trip will cost this country a few millions. How many—well no previous jaunt has figured up to less than \$5,000,000.



It pays to keep your horses in shape all summer. Lots of work to do. Delay may mean money lost to you. Use Gombault's Caustic Balsam for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts, Muscular Inflammation.

Known and used everywhere for 41 years. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Won't leave scars or discolor hair. Buy it today. \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

The Weyburn Security Bank

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Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

The dread Pyorrhea
begins with bleeding gums



FOR
THE GUMS

BRUSH YOUR TEETH
WITH IT

FORMULA OF

Forhan's

SPECIALIST IN

DISEASES OF THE MOUTH

PREPARED FOR THE

PRESCRIPTION OF THE

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Forhan's

FOR
THE
GUMS

JUST as the strength of a building is dependent upon its foundations, so are healthy teeth dependent upon healthy gums.

Permit the gums to become inflamed and tender and you weaken the foundations of the teeth. This condition is called Pyorrhea. Loosening of teeth is a direct result and spongy, receding gums invite painful tooth-base decay. They act, too, as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—inflicting the joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

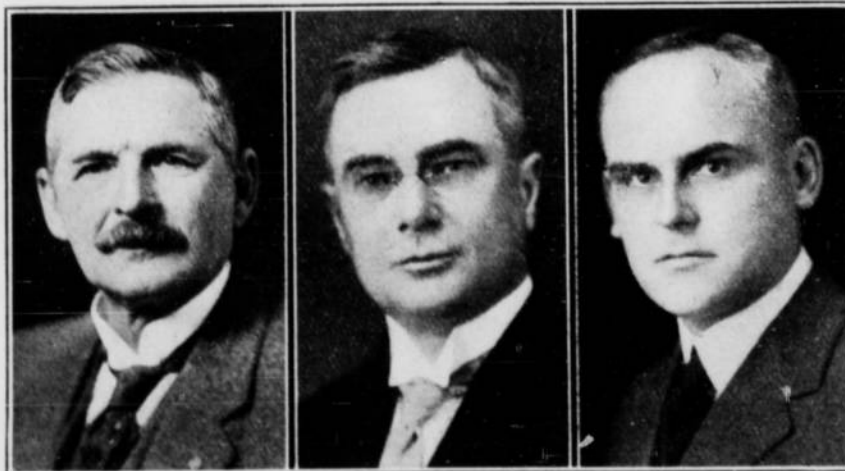
Pyorrhea attacks four out of five people who are over forty. And many under that age, also. In first symptoms, tender gums. So you should look to your gums! Use Forhan's, which positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently. It also scientifically cleans the teeth—keeps them white and clean. Brush your teeth with it.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

Formulated
by E. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

Forhan's
Limited
Montreal



W. G. Stiles

Justice Turgeon

C. D. Howe

The board of arbitration which was appointed to determine the value of the assets of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, purchased by the Saskatchewan Pool. The board is now holding its sittings. It has 60 days from the completion of its appointment to present its findings. The report may be expected the latter part of June. Mr. Stiles was appointed by the pool and Mr. Howe by the Co-op. They named Justice W. F. A. Turgeon as third member and chairman of the board.

My Homesteading Experiences

Continued from Page 5

very similar to the afternoon before, stopped at noon long enough to feed the oxen and eat a lunch ourselves. We did no cooking at noons and had grain to feed the oxen, so our noon stops were always short. When we came to a steep hill we shoved going up and dragged back going down hill, so that the end of our second day saw us all ready for camp.

Wednesday, the third day, was like the preceding days only we were growing a little tired as all hands excepting wee girlie, walked. We preferred doing this as the weather was still raw and cold and the oxen went so slowly it was no trouble whatever keeping up with them.

Luck Runs Thin

About noon of Thursday the weather changed to little flurries of rain and soft snow. It kept this up all afternoon and at night we could see no suitable place to camp, so decided to make for a settler's building we could see some distance ahead, thinking probably we might be allowed the use of a granary or some other outbuilding in which to sleep.

On reaching there and making enquiries, they had no outbuildings empty, but, as we had our own blankets, offered us the hospitality of their kitchen floor. It was then dark and still snowing, so we were very grateful for the accommodation offered. We also got some hot water and made some tea and ate a hurried lunch before turning in.

It was while in there that an accident befell our third boy, a lad about nine years old. He was a rather shy child and did not sit down on the floor near the stove as the other small children had done, but stood leaning against the wall, near a door leading into the other part of the house. Being very tired and over-taxed as he was, this must have been too much for him; at any rate he got dizzy and slid over against the door which opened and he fell with a very hard bump on the floor inside.

When we got to him, he was working as if in a fit. The old gentleman of the house insisted that was what was the matter and was the cause of his fall. As I had never had any experience along that line, I did not know what to do. After he came out of his spell we put him to bed. Needless to say that child walked no more on this trip. In the morning he looked very white and shakey.

A Cruel Trial

Friday morning the ground was covered three or four inches with a soft snow. However, we broke camp and got on our way. During the day the sun came out warm and melted most of this snow and it was a foreboding, bedraggled looking bunch that made camp that night. We found a camping place near a straw-pile and the older boy and I stood over that camp fire till midnight, trying to dry the wee one's clothing and my own skirts which were wet and bedraggled to above my knees. Unhappily for me this was before the days of short skirts.

My husband had retired this night early as he was complaining of a sore shin. While packing in Yorkton he had run amuck of a sharp corner of a box and bruised his shin a trifle. We thought nothing of it at the time, but now the continuous walking and getting wet had caused it some irritation, and on examining it found his underclothing stuck fast to it and signs of inflammation. Here was a problem, as we had thoughtlessly packed our medicine kit in a box at the bottom of the load. However, I tore a bandage off a clean tea towel, but I had no ointment to put on it, so this, too, stuck fast in turn. The best we could do was rest it as much as possible.

Still Undaunted

Saturday morning saw us on the trail again and as we now had gone past the terminus of the railroad we were not finding the roads nearly so good. Moreover it was freezing hard and the clods were making the oxen's

feet sore, and the days were very cold. Saturday night we camped in an empty grain bin. We travelled all day Sunday and camped Sunday night again at a farm house. We were now within about 12 or 15 miles of our destination.

When my husband had been up in this country, he had made arrangements to winter in a vacated ranch house. There had been two families of cattle ranchers living in here near our homestead. Both families have moved out near the incoming railway line, leaving a young bachelor who looked after their cattle living in one of the houses. Shortly after hitting the trail on Monday morning we met this young bachelor. He was going out for his winter supplies. He halted and told us he was sorry, but the house where we were intending to live in during the winter had been robbed of all its windows, doors and floor sometime during the summer.

This certainly was very staggering news, as we had been building so much on this house. However, this young bachelor very kindly offered us the use of his house until such time as we could build a shack for ourselves. He gave us the key and told us to make ourselves at home. He said we would not find much there as his supplies had run out and he was on his way to get more, but whatever we found we were welcome to. We assured him, thankful for the offer of shelter, that we had sufficient of our own to carry us through until such time as our own supplies arrived.

After leaving him and proceeding on our way, we came to a very steep hill, which the oxen climbed all right, but it was becoming more and more difficult to keep the sore-footed beasts to the road. So in going down this hill, in spite of all our pulling and dragging they sheered off the road and one of the hind wheels went "plunk" into a badger hole. There was a loud crack and on examination found the wheel to be badly dished and spokes broken or cracked at the hub. It had to be reinforced with willow stakes and wire before we could go any further.

More Misery From the Skies

This took up considerable time and as we wanted to reach our destination that night it was going to make us late. During the afternoon there started one of these cold sleet rains which, freezing as it fell, made the trail so slippery it was almost impossible to goad the weary, foot-sore oxen along, but which made it the more necessary we should reach camp that night. Also husband's leg had become so painful that he could walk no further, so the sick boy, who seemed all right by now, got down and his daddy took his place on the load.

Night was coming fast and it would be very dark, also husband was not too sure he could find the trail in the dark. During daylight we could follow the wheel mark of the young bachelor's wagon. About a mile-and-a-half from the ranch house there was a very steep hill, and if we only could get beyond that before dark we thought we could make our destination.

But long before we reached this hill it was pitch dark. When at last we did come to it we knew it would be folly to attempt the descent in the dark. We would only finish the wheel and that would be a calamity. After discussing the problem, we decided to leave the wagon where it was, bring along the oxen and walk in the balance of the way. Accordingly daddy took the lighted lantern and went ahead to hunt out the trail; Earl followed up with the oxen. The rest of the children and I followed up behind.

Several times husband strayed off on cow trails, and we had to call a halt till he made sure of the right trail again. Near this ranch house was a large slough or lake, and he was much worried about running amuck of this and miring our oxen, but at last he saw the glimmer of water ahead, and knowing the direction of the ranch house from the lake, we soon discerned the outlines of the buildings, and at about nine-thirty o'clock we unlocked the door and sought rest and shelter

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Year
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Yes, we will send the famous **STOCKHOLM** Cream Separator direct to your farm and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. We make this offer because we know there is no other separator in the world equal to the **STOCKHOLM** and we want to prove it to you. Use it just as if it were your own machine. Compare it with other separators. Put it to every possible test. Pay only after 4 months, when you have convinced yourself that it is the cleanest skimmer, easiest to operate and clean. Seventeen years have been devoted by the master mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this masterpiece—it is the best that money can buy. Over one million European farmers are the best proof.

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We guarantee that at any time within the next 10 years we will replace any parts that may prove defective on account of either poor workmanship or poor material. All **STOCKHOLMS** carry this 10 year guarantee.

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Mail coupon for catalog giving full description of this wonderful cream separator and the extraordinary 4 month's offer. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the **STOCKHOLM** and details of our 10 year guarantee. Don't wait—be sure to mail coupon TODAY!

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The implement the Western Canada prairie farmers have been waiting for. Keeps your summerfallow clean of weeds, conserves the moisture and greatly increases your yield of grain.

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Samson Rotary Rod Weeder Limited **CALGARY ALBERTA**

OVER THE FARM PHONE

"Hello! Molly? Say, I forgot to turn the incubator eggs. You'll do it? Good. I was worried until I thought of the phone. See you about noon. Cheerio!"



You're never alone if you have a phone

Northern Electric Telephone

MONTREAL	QUEBEC	TORONTO	LONDON	WINNIPEG	CALGARY
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Don't Worry about selling it—Try a Guide Classified Ad.



Letters to a City Cousin



Dear Ed.

"I think I told you in my last letter that I got such a fine scare that I decided to buy a light plant. I've got a plant installed that gives me light, and also pumps water for the house and the stock and supplies power for other purposes as well.

"You'd hardly believe what a difference it makes in the old homestead. When we want to go upstairs, down cellar or out to the wood shed we just turn a switch. When we go out to the barn we turn the switch at the door. It saves no end of time, and I certainly sleep better at night now that there is no danger of fire.

"But, that's only half what it does. The engine which is one of these Caron new valveless, two-cycle type, is connected through a worm gear drive to a pump with a capacity of 700 gallons an hour. So now we have running water in the kitchen and don't need to pump any more water for the stock. We also have the engine running the cream separator. I can run the light plant or the pump, or the cream separator separately, or I can run anything else I like from a power pulley on the engine.

* * *

When pumping, sawing, milking, separating, or doing any other similar work with the Caron Plant, the surplus power is charging your batteries at the same time at no extra expense. Batteries store the current and it is not necessary to operate the Engine at night.

Send for free booklet—
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SASKATOON

Blais Bros. Battery Co. Ltd.
EDMONTON

from our long, weary trip. Thankful I'll tell the world we were!

Heroes All

In eight and one-half days we had travelled 140 miles, of which most of us had walked every step of the road under most unfavorable weather and trail conditions. Before closing that chapter of our trip I must pay tribute to the children. They never seemed to lose their enthusiasm and endured all weather conditions without murmur or complaint.

Our next move was to take stock of our surroundings. The bachelor's lamp was empty so that we had to remain in the dark until the boys stabled the faithful oxen. On returning they reported not a spear of straw or hay anywhere to be found, so they had to go supperless that night.

On looking around our quarters, the first thing that caught our eye was a quarter of beef lying across the seats of two chairs, which, by the way, were the only chairs the shack contained. There was a stove. Luckily placed in the centre of the room, a couple of boards about three feet long nailed up against the wall, for shelf and table, on which were a couple of cups and saucers and a plate or two. In another corner there was a camp cot with nary a blanket or pillow.

After surveying our new abode, the boys and their dad took the lantern and went in search of wood. Not a stick to be found anywhere! They took some dry poles off the garden fence (which they afterwards replaced with green ones) broke them up, carried in three or four arm-loads, and built us a fire. Next they went in search of a well; couldn't find one, so got some water from the slough.

An Alarming Suspicion

Now as they were through with the light it was my turn. As we had left our blankets and food all at the wagon we had to depend on the bachelor's stock, which on searching around was found to be practically nil. He had a tea kettle, so I soon had water boiling, also a frying pan, in which I placed some meat. I went in search of flour. I could see no signs of any downstairs so looked upstairs. I found a bag with about two quarts in the bottom of it, but on examining the bag I saw four XXXX's on it, and as that was the brand of flour we were in the habit of buying for stock-feed, in the East, I was rather dubious about using it. However, as I could find no other kind and as the children, in fact all hands, were very hungry, I proceeded to use it. Found also a wee pinch of baking powder.

Removing the meat from the frying pan, I poured some of this batter in. The bachelor had left a few drawings of tea so we had some tea, but I could find neither sugar or butter. The first pancake, when cooked, I put some meat on and gave to the smaller children and so on till I got around them.

When I handed husband his, after tasting it, he startled me by asking if I was sure I had not put gopher poison in it for baking powder. I ran and got the can and looked it over. No it said "baking powder" on it. I tasted the contents. It was baking powder all right and I was so relieved. The tea tasted like Epsom salts so we discarded it. I guess the trouble laid with the water, that slough being very strong with alkali.

Our bed was the floor around the stove. The children had removed their top coats which were wet. Now they curled themselves up as near the fire as possible and I covered them with these wet coats. Next I pulled the camp cot up with one end of it near the stove door, near which the boys had previously placed a goodly supply of wood. In this my sick husband laid, with the wee girlie snuggled in his arms. I now proceeded to see what I could find for his very painful leg.

On undressing it I found the bandage all stuck fast again. Therefore I got a basin of boiled water and bathed it until I loosened it. The sore presented a very nasty appearance. It was very much inflamed, so I concluded to apply hot cloth applications. I intended doing this all night if necessary, also keeping up the fire to keep all hands warm, so accordingly

I sat down on the foot of the cot with my basin of water, wood and stove near at hand.

Morpheus Has His Way

How long I kept this up I am not prepared to say, but in the morning I found myself curled around my husband's feet like an old cat around her kittens, fire dead out and place very cold. I quietly rekindled the fire, awakened the two boys and told them to slip out quietly, take the oxen and go back and bring up the wagon as quickly as possible so that we might have something to cook for breakfast.

After a bit husband roused. I found a bottle of vaseline so I bandaged his leg again. He went out and found the well, got some water and put the kettle on. Fortunately he discovered a few forkfuls of hay on top of the stable, the last place the boys would think of looking for hay. Before long the boys were back with the wagon and I now cooked my family a pot of porridge for their breakfast, which they all admitted went "lickin' good," even if they had to eat it without milk. At this meal we had our table and chairs to sit on, which did feel so restful.

The second morning after reaching there, the boys, while watering the oxen at the slough, spied a mink. One of them ran quickly for his trusty .22 rifle and shot it. They skinned it, and a few days afterwards the owner of the ranch cattle came along with a sleigh load of beef quarters, and the boys exchanged their mink fur with him for a quarter of beef. What luck!

This, our first winter in the West, was very cold with deep snow. When, in three weeks' time, the boys and husband had to go back out to Sheho for our supplies, they borrowed our young bachelor's sleigh. They drove all day and through the moonlit nights, stopping only long enough at any one time to allow the oxen to eat. Therefore they made the trip in three-and-a-half days. The distance out to the town of Sheho was 45 miles.

After getting everything settled here, husband and boys got to work cutting logs to build on our homestead. As they had no sleigh of their own they constructed a home-made contrivance by the aid of which they hauled up quite a pile of logs before spring.

Hungry Visitors

In the meantime life was going merrily on at the ranch house. Many unexpected conditions developed. These ranch houses had been used as a sort of half-way stopping-over place for the travelling public. People travelled across country from one railroad to the other, a distance of about 75 miles, and many were the travellers I had to feed and lodge that winter.

The incoming settlers, too, made it a stopping place at nights, not only at nights but many of them, like ourselves, had counted on camping in one or other of these ranch houses, until they could erect shelters for themselves. Most of these new comers were bachelors. They would request accommodation from our young bachelor, which he readily granted to them, as he had to us, and in they would march with all their baggage without so much as asking "by your leave, Mrs."

This made much hard work for me, but it was not the work that worried me most. It was our fast-vanishing supplies! If these people made any settlement for this I saw none of it. They applied to the bachelor when they came and they settled with him when they left. He doubtless saw an easy way to haul in considerable chink that winter.

A Light That Never Died

Still this had its beneficial side for us, too. We were getting acquainted with many of the settlers and as we had made enquiries before leaving the town of Yorkton regarding all necessary steps to be taken in first organizing a school district, I sought and obtained much valuable information from these people. To my disappointment I found some of the bachelors very much averse to giving me information. One foresighted young chap, after telling me who lived on a certain quarter and how many children he had, retorted with "Why do you want this

information?" On being told I was trying to organize and map out a school district, he said, "Well, if that's the case, I'll put a 'bee' in Mrs. Dash's ear, for I am quite sure nobody in here is in a position to pay school taxes." My reply was that a way would have to be found, as children must be educated.

Although I received many such rebuffs I was not discouraged, and by and by I had located 12 children of the required age inside the required area. I then drew up a map of this area, showing where each family lived and the number of children in each home and had it posted to the Department of Education. Thus was that ball set a-rolling.

The ranch house served many purposes that winter. It was the central distributing point for the settlement mail, and consequently, the rendezvous for the whole outlying district. In that way we got in touch with the settlers and many were the problems discussed. Everyone came on Sunday, which was an idle day. The chief problem was roads. The best places for crossing the creek—where there was a firm place across such and such ravines. Summer was ahead and each knew these were very vital questions. From these discussions was conceived the idea of forming a "Local Improvement District," which, before the spring opened up, was done. Our first councillor was elected. Thus was another ball set rolling.

Another Set Back

About this time we received a reply from the Department of Education regarding our school district. They informed us that all new school districts must adjoin or butt up against districts already in existence, or, if not possible to do so, sufficient territory must be left between the old and the new districts to form a district in between whenever required. We had not done so, we had left a row of sections between the new and the old. Enclosed in the reply was a diagram of their proposed new district, and on examining this, our homestead was one-half mile outside the district.

This was surely a set-back to our enthusiasm. However, we wrote back quickly, requesting them to add another half-mile on the diagram, assuring them we could not find enough children in their proposed territory to form a school. After due deliberation they did so, but all our work regarding maps and locations we had to do over again, which caused considerable delay. Spring was past and early summer was with us before we made any more progress.

During all this time my husband and boys had been working like beavers, trying to get logs up and erecting our own house, while I was constantly explaining our great need of a more private existence. My great fear was of starvation staring us in the face before there was the opportunity of earning the where-with-all to buy more supplies. Building in the winter time was very slow and tedious work, and our first shack was only a temporary make-shift until such times as we could get on our own place.

A Home of Her Own!

The first week of April saw us again packing up preparatory of leaving the ranch house, and I was as glad to leave as I was at arriving. The winter had been altogether too strenuous for me. At last I was to be finally settled in a home of my own.

My husband and I had skied up to the homestead one sunny day in March to pick out a building site, or rather to have my approval of the one they had already selected, and as they had the logs piled there I consented, although I felt it had a walled-in effect. It was in a small opening that extended back in a rather heavy bluff. Trees on three sides, but towards the south, where it was open, was quite a steep hill. I did not mind the bluff. It afforded good winter protection, but I did not like living at the bottom of a hill. However, husband assured me this building would afterwards be our stable for which site it would be ideal.

He and the boys now set to work to clean the snow off a space large enough for a building 16 x 18. Built it of logs. The sides about eight feet

high, but they did not put on the homesteaders usual shanty roof. This house had gable ends and a peak-roof made of poles and successive layers of hay, tar-paper and earth. Of course they should have used sod on this roof, but that was not to be had in the month of April.

As soon as they had the roof on they brought up our stove on which they heated water to mix mud for plaster. The mud was also obtained from our future well. They just plastered the inside of the building for the present. The door opened to the south and there were two half windows, one in the east end and one on the east side of the door. You see, I have omitted mentioning the floor. Well, there was none! We were going to use mother earth for our floor.

April 5—home at last and great was our rejoicing. Five months since we had set out to realize it, now we had arrived. I can't tell you just how happy we all were.

The Test of a Homemaker

Our next move was how to really make a home out of this rough log shack. As I previously stated, we had nothing but the ground underfoot and it not even bare of snow yet, but nothing daunted we set to work placing our few bits of furniture. We set up our two bedsteads, placing thin round wheels or blocks of wood, sawn off a log, under each of the four legs.

When putting up the stove they had placed a short piece of sawn log under each pair of legs. Also we put blocks under each leg of our table and cupboard. By these precautions we expected to preserve our furniture from any dampness occasioned by being placed on the ground.

Now the April days were beginning to get warmer and the snow began to melt. All around our building were great piles of snow and debris thrown out when cleaning off the space for building. As the foundation logs of our house were just placed on the ground there was nothing to prevent the water from this melting snow from running in and flooding our floor, which it most certainly did. We would soon have had a swimming pool, if husband had not dug a trench out at lowest side. After that we had running water for a spell, but the heat from the stove and the winter breaking up was bringing the frost out of our floor. Soon we had a good duck mud puddle, but alas! we had no ducks.

Just about then I could not congratulate myself on being "no quitter," for in my heart of hearts I sure would have been a cheerful "quitter," but as we had burned all our bridges behind us, there could be no retreating.

One of my greatest fears on undertaking this homesteading stunt was sickness or accidents to some of us. The conditions of our home was now a serious menace to our health, especially as we were by now rather underfed and, therefore, with lessened powers of resistance. Our shoes or footwear were much the worse for wear. Remaining out of doors did not help much as everybody knows who has worked in the melting snows of spring.

Cheerfulness Wins

As the running of the house was my job I had to figure out some way of making it habitable. There were no bits of boards and I was not handy enough with the axe to flatten poles, so the smaller children and I just gathered up all the big chips cut out of the notches of the ends of the trimmed logs. These were embedded in the mud in rows leading from one article of furniture to another. When our chips ran out, we sawed thin blocks, placed these about until we had our floor pretty well covered. The children said they were building streets and called the vacant spots parks, and wanted to put up a wee tiny sign telling us to keep off the grass mud, but I suggested we might better be building side tracks to prevent collisions when a pan of hot water or a dish of food happened to be using the main line. The suggestion was acted on and our floor now looked more like a crazy patchwork quilt than anything else I could think of.

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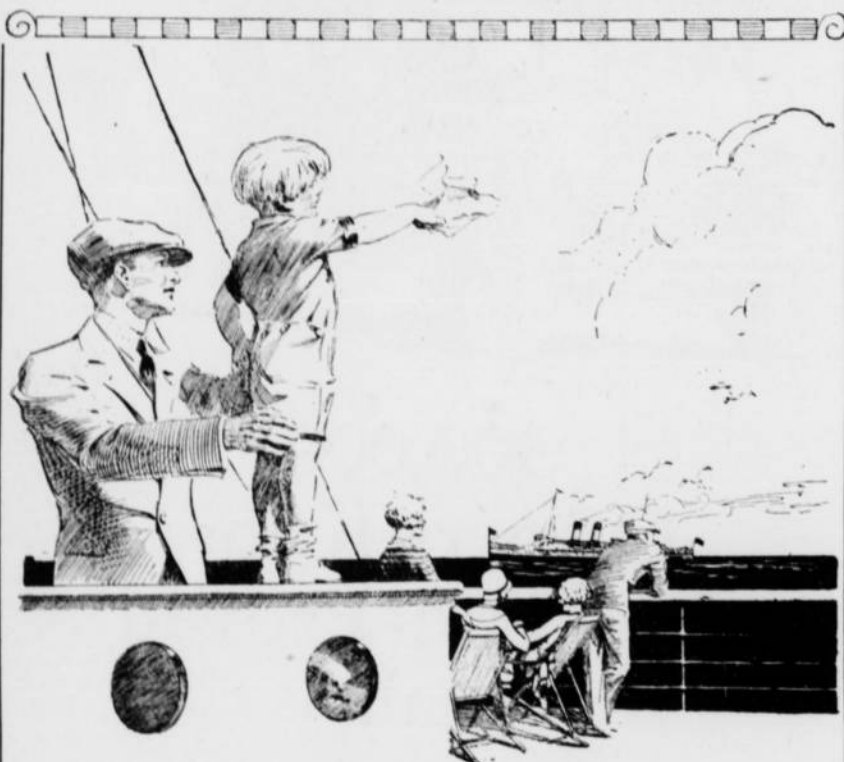
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Even these precautions did not prevent many a laughable mishap, especially the chairs which did not settle evenly in the mud, if you did not seat yourself with the greatest precaution you were apt to get spilled. I kept up hot fires and before long our walls (which were reeking moisture, too, as the logs were green and the mud had frozen on while plastering), and floor began to show signs of drying up.

In the meantime the man and boys had dug the well down to 25 feet and finding no water had to fill that hole up. We only wanted a shallow hole as there was no lumber yet for cribbing a deeper one. They started another one and there found water at 10 feet. After that they busied themselves with getting up a pile of wood and made a sort of shelter for their oxen.

A Bread-Winner Departs

About this time our son got a letter from a farmer near Yorkton, telling him to come. Our boy had hired with this man the fall before. For this summer, therefore, we had to take him out to Sheho, and it was necessary to make the trip before the roads would get too bad for travelling. They made the trip in the wagon and had to break the ice in the creek ravines before putting the oxen through. If we had had the money, now, to have bought a new lot of supplies this trip would have been welcomed, but we didn't, we barely had enough to buy our boy's ticket to Yorkton. However, he promised to help us out as soon as he could earn it. We did not see him again for 18 months.

Husband did manage to get us a few groceries, a few pounds of sugar and tea, which were indeed welcome as we had been subsisting on bread and rabbits. After returning from this trip he managed to rent a breaking plow for a few days and got two-and-a-half acres of ground broken for garden and potato patch. We had no potatoes for seed; the garden seed I brought from the East with us. On enquiring around he could find no one with potatoes to spare, so he hitched up the faithful oxen once more and he and another settler struck out to find potatoes for planting.

They were gone three days on this trip. At last they were able to procure seven bushels of potatoes, four for us and three for the other man. They nearly drowned their oxen on this trip, which would have been a calamity indeed. We had no disc or machinery of any kind of our own so had to borrow whenever we could. At last my husband was able to get the use of a disc for a day, and with the two oxen he disced his wee piece of breaking as well as possible. We put in our potatoes and garden as far as this seed would go, and sowed the balance to oats, afterward fencing this little field with dry logs.

Their attention was next turned to breaking up the five acres demanded as a first year's settling duties. A plow had to be rented again. By the time this was done the weather was very warm. Slowly we came to the conclusion that we could not live in this arm of the bluff another summer. The mosquitoes were something fierce. The vegetation was so rank in there and no breeze could get at us that they really stayed with us till freeze-up. Then too, this soil being more bush loam than sodded land it was literally alive with fleas, so that we had no peace night or day.

As it was necessary to start building our stable soon we chose another building site on the other side of the quarter. The stable was partly a dug-out and balance of wall built up with sod. As it was rather large, 18 x 28, they only got one end of the inside banks squared up, but the sod wall being all built they put poles across and built a haystack on top. During this haying season my husband cut 22 loads of hay with a grass scythe, gathered it up with forks and stacked it, but before he could stack it he had to get the wagon wheel repaired.

This time he decided to go across country to a town about 30 miles away. Knowing he had this trip in view, the children and I had been digging seneca root for weeks to have as great a supply as possible to send out with him for more provisions. I can't remember now just how many pounds we had but it was enough to pay for fixing of the wheel and buy two bags of flour, sugar, tea, salt and soap.

It rained most of the time during this trip and he had the greatest difficulty keeping these groceries dry. At night he covered the supplies with his blankets and gathered some hay from near by coils, put this in under the wagon and crawled in under that to keep himself dry. Also his oxen broke loose that night and in the morning he spent hours looking for them. They had struck out for home and he did not overtake them until they were nearly there.

Speaking of soap reminds me that we were nearly six weeks without it that summer. The girls took the lighter pieces of clothing out in the slough to wash them while I used the tub for the heavier pieces. I won't say we got them very clean, but least we freshened them. When our hands got too grimy, we washed them first in a dish of mud, made of clay, rinsed this off when lo! our hands would be nice and soft and white.

My husband had one more job to do now before going out for work and that was to dig us a cellar. The shack was so low when built that it was possible to have only a small shallow hole for cellar, but this was dug and small poles put over top and then clay mud plastered over them to level up our



The calling of the hunter has been featured in romantic song and story, but like some other occupations it has its unsavory aspects.

[Photo by Edith S. Watson]

door again. I remember the wee trap door made out of pieces of boxes was the only bit of floor we had to use our rocking chair on.

A Mile-Post

In May we got due notice that we now had a school district formed, recorded and named, and could go ahead and elect a board of trustees, who could proceed with the raising of debentures for erecting and furnishing one school building. Time now had to be taken to post notices for a ratepayers' meeting.

In one corner of the district where my husband wanted to post a notice, there was a creek to be forded. The water was high that spring and he could find no place to cross. There was a settler's house not far on the other side. He began shouting and after a while attracted their attention, but when the man came down to the creek he could neither talk nor understand English, so after much showing what he wanted done with the notice he wrapped it along with the tacks and a good sized pebble in his handkerchief and tossed it across to him. He pointed to a nearby tree and got the man to tack it there. Thus were difficulties like these overcome.

At the ratepayers' meeting there were just five men present, and just as they were opening the meeting they had to stop and go out to fight a prairie fire which was threatening the settlers' buildings, but eventually they got to work again and elected their board of trustees. This board of trustees proceeded to raise debentures, but long before this was put through, all three of these had to go out to find work during harvest and threshing and it was on into winter again before any more progress could be made with our school. Indeed, it was away in the next spring before the contract was given.

About the first of August husband took his team and took his chest of tools out to Sheho, stored them in the livery barn office, brought his team back home, and he and our second boy, a lad coming 15, but small for his age, struck out on foot for Sheho. When getting there they had their tool chest shipped to Yorkton, but they themselves walked over that same old route again to Yorkton to find work. He and boy both obtained jobs and remained there till after freeze up.

A Woman at the Helm

The oldest one I had at home with me now was a girl of 13, the next was the little lad who had taken the fit on our way in. He had had several attacks of the same sort during the winter and summer so that now he needed constant care and watching, but we had our work laid out for us. We had to plaster the house on the outside, repair the roof some, get up our winter's wood.

Preparing a potato pit was our next took his team and his chest of tools not hold nearly all our vegetables and potatoes. Our garden and potatoes were doing fine and by the first of August had plenty of vegetables for food. Our potato pit we dug in the unfinished end after freeze-up.

When the oats got far enough advanced to make green feed for the oxen, we got a neighbor to cut it for us with his mowing machine, when dry we gathered it up with pitch forks, coiled it and stacked it. That was my first attempt at building a stack. We afterwards dug our potatoes. We had about 45 bushels of them, lifted our vegetables, filled our wee cellar. The rest we stored in our pit which we covered first with hay then the mud we had removed from the hole. When freeze up came we were all fixed for winter.

When winter was near, the boy came home a few days ahead of his father, and the next day after he arrived the dog treed a lynx. They had all been out getting more wood, when the dog scared up three of these lynx, treed them all, but as he could not be at all the trees at once, two of them got away while the boys ran to the house for the rifle. After much peppering at him they got him and they were the tickled bunch of kids. They skinned him and out of his fur they bought our winter's meat. When their father arrived he was shocked to think I would let them run such risks, but I had lived in the wilds so long I was growing rather wild myself.

Now that husband was home again, we were quite a happy family, and nothing unusual happened during the winter excepting that husband came nearly getting lost and frozen in a snow storm. He had gone to attend a school meeting six miles away (my health being poor this winter, I had resigned as secretary, and a man in the adjoining district was filling the post). Up came a blizzard while he was gone and night found him several miles from home. At 10 o'clock when the dog came home without him the boys took a lantern and went in search of him. They found him about a mile from home staggering and swaying like a drunken man. They helped him home and it took us some little time before we could get the circulation back into his benumbed limbs.

The Angel of Life Hovers

In April of this spring the stork brought us another wee son. I will pass over that occasion as quickly as possible, for even yet I cannot think upon that time with equanimity. All that summer I was not of much use. It took me all summer to regain my health, also the baby was not very strong and was very fretful.

This spring we had five acres of crop to put in, we could only get a bushel and a half of seed wheat anywhere near, so just sowed one acre to wheat and four of oats, but as this field was on another corner of the quarter it had to be fenced with poles too.

This summer was very hot again and the mosquitos and fleas were unendurable. You could scarcely tell what the poor wee baby was like for mosquito bites. During this summer my husband's brother, from the East visited us. He

just stayed with us a few days.

Indomitable Courage

The man broke about 30 acres this summer, beside doing other work before going out to seek work. He and the boy trudged all those weary steps back to the town of Yorkton again. They were unable, however, to find work that summer, but took on a contract to come back home and break 10 acres for a man that was working in Yorkton, while his wife and family held down the homestead, so accordingly they trudged all those weary miles back again. After breaking those 10 acres, they got a job to break five for another homesteader. Thus was it made possible again to stock up more supplies.

This summer we got a new or rather a close neighbor. A Galician man and wife built on the quarter adjoining ours. We built a new house this summer too, up on a nice hill where there was a good breeze to blow away mosquitos. We turned our old house into a granary, for we did get our wee bit of grain threshed that fall.

Our new house was not a great improvement on our old one, the main building was the same size, but an eight-foot addition had been built across the one end. It still had a sod roof, but an honest to goodness lumber floor, just great wide boards which made the cracks few and far between, but oh! that did seem so nice and level and restful under one's feet.

We were very much disappointed this year in our potato crop. We had planted six bags in the spring, but in July we had a heavy frost which gave the potatoes such a set-back that we only dug 13 bags in the fall. Six of these had to be set aside for next year's

Eye Defects in Children

The eyes of children, perfect though they may appear to be, often suffer from structural defects that are apparent only on scientific examination. This should sound a note of warning to parents who have the welfare of their children at heart.

A child is unable to recognize a defect in vision. If things have always appeared blurred to him, how is he to distinguish this from perfect vision which he has never experienced? To this child the blurred image is the natural one, and because he does not know different he often goes through school years handicapped in this way. Many a boy and girl, otherwise quite normal, is unable to show any progress at school owing to defective eyesight, and is considered backward. The correction of the defect has been found to effect an almost immediate improvement in their work.

Every child of school age should have the benefit of an optometrical eye examination. An optometrist can detect any structural defect of the eye and measure its extent so as to correct it at the right spot. Eye defects occur at many different points on the eye, and only properly ground glasses, suited to the individual, can correct the defect.

The parent who has the future of a child in his care should not neglect this important matter. An eye examination by an optometrist is not costly and may save endless trouble and expense.

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seed, so our supply of potatoes was very small for that year.

One Goal Reached

This was a memorable year, for the first week of November saw our new school opened. Just two years from the week we landed in the country. Our school building was something to be proud of. It was no little log building, but a real commodious frame building, thoroughly equipped and up-to-date. Afterwards I many times doubted the wisdom of this; especially when there was an empty dinner pail or no shoes or clothing suitable to take advantage of it. However, we had danced to the tune, now we had to "pay the piper." But our school still stands. Although it has weathered some rather stormy controversies, it is a monument to the integrity and perseverance of our first settlers.

Our oldest boy came home this fall and attended school along with the rest. We sent six to school that winter. The school was kept open all winter as there were some older ones who could not attend in the summer. The teacher boarded with the secretary's family, and she and the children came to school on a toboggan. One other little boy had his dog pull him to school on his hand sleigh, while our bunch broke in a pair of young steers and drove to school with them.

Now by all rights our homesteading days should be over, but that was a real hard winter for us still, there being a large family and potatoes scarce. It took lots of flour, I believe it was twenty-hundred we used that year. Luckily for us it had not reached the five-dollar mark then as now. I think it was somewhere around the three-dollar mark then, but all this flour had to be earned.

During the winter months my husband was busy getting up dry poles, sawing them into cord wood and hauled it to town, but I have neglected to tell you that the railroad had now reached within 15 miles of us. By this means he was able to keep the children at school.

Stern Economy

As we had had a small crop that year, about 25 bushels of wheat and 350 of oats, I tried boiling wheat, but although this was palatable enough I did not consider it advisable to use much of it cooked that way, so undertook doing it another way. I cleaned the wheat thoroughly, then dried it in the oven and ground it through the coffee mill. This made very good porridge. Mixed with white flour it made excellent pancakes and brown bread.

We put 12 bushels of that wheat through the coffee mill that winter. Whenever I had a few minutes to rest my weary feet, I took my coffee mill and ground wheat. Also each child had to do his share by grinding at least one hopper full every night, and we did not wear out our coffee grinder either, indeed it has done faithful service ever since then grinding our coffee. I consider that coffee grinder rather a complement to our old-time manufacturer.

As we had overcome our first difficulties now, thus we kept on battling with

each new problem as it came along. We had been able to get a cow. It kept producing stock. We also had four oxen by now. In a couple of years my husband was able to get homesteads for each of the oldest boys and they were duly started on farms of their own. Between them they had an equipment of machinery. Pretty soon some of them were getting married and leaving us and settling in homes of their own.

Now Measure Their Achievement!

But perhaps before closing this rather long narrative, I better make plain a few more facts. I have said at the beginning my husband was not a strong man, nay he was more than a delicate man, he was a disabled man, in fact, a cripple, and rather a badly crippled person at that. His left arm was withered to about half its natural size, where the wrist joint would have been was a large callous bony bulk and no joint whatever. Also the cords leading to his fingers were grown fast to this bony substance, so that his fingers which were partly closed could neither be straightened or closed any further.

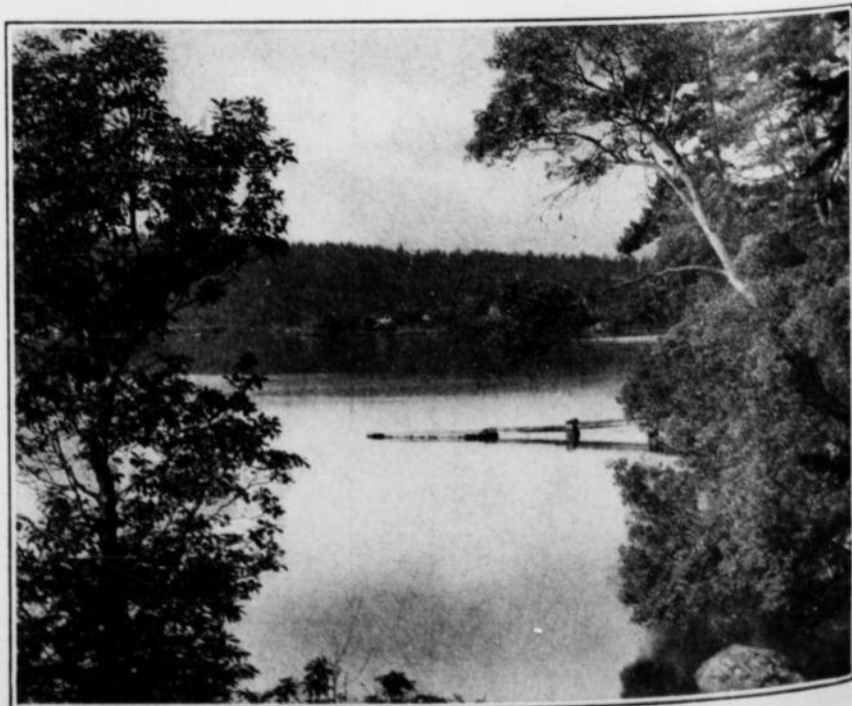
But his arm was the least of his deformity, the joint of the hip of his left leg was similar to his wrist, and the knee joint of that leg had about only one-quarter its right action, also this leg was badly afflicted with varicose veins, and had to be wrapped with a narrow bandage from his instep to near thigh. Having no joint in his hip he was unable to reach his left foot, that made it necessary for someone to accompany him whenever he went out to work, as he could not dress or undress this foot. It was also this bad leg that he was unfortunate enough to hurt before leaving Yorkton. As anyone knows who has had my experience with varicose veins any little break in the skin is liable to form an ulcer, and that was just what happened this time. The quickest cure for same being to assume a prostrate position, thereby keeping the blood from stagnating in these ruptured veins. Accordingly my husband was laid up for over a month, before I could check that ulcer and get it healed.

Then when I was just beginning to draw an easy breath didn't a cross dog bite my baby girlie right through the palm of her little hand. She had on a pair of red woolen mittens at the time and some wool and lint from these was forced in the punctures. Now here was another emergency to face. She had a very sore hand for a spell as it was infected from the mitt. However at last this was overcome too.

Diet Indeed!

Next the little boy that was taking the fits was a constant source of worry too. I wrote a doctor regarding his condition and he advised dieting him. About that time our fare consisted of bread. If we could snare a rabbit I cooked it to eat with the bread.

There was poor prospects of dieting in those days, but the great need of nourishing food drove us to seeking wild game. The ducks were coming back, but it took ammunition to get them, and as the man and boys had not handled any firearms in the East they



A Vancouver Island Scene

were not crack marksmen. They did blame many of their failures to land their game to the second hand firearms. These consisted of a .22 rifle and an old muzzle-loading double-barrel shot gun. The same had been obtained by exchanging that revolver he had packed in his kit when leaving the East.

But food we must have, so on Sundays we strolled over the prairies hunting for ducks nests. When we found good eggs we took them. Of course, this was against the law, but there were no game wardens in here and people could not starve. We also gathered wild fruit when it came in season.

Naturalists Take Note

When on one of these excursions, the children formed the idea of setting hen eggs under the ducks, but I advised otherwise thinking the coyote might get them. We had brought six hens with us from Yorkton, but three of them had been killed by a weasel during the winter. The children were not satisfied. They begged me to let them have a dozen of our precious eggs and these they put in crow's nests after throwing the crow eggs out. Of course, I told them that crows ate chickens, but imagine my surprise when those old crows actually hatched out 10 chickens and in one nest there was a pure white chicken. Of course, these chicks were removed as soon as hatched. They also found a young crow in one nest. They brought it along with the chicks and raised it too. It made a very amusing pet for them. From these chickens and our three hens we got a start in poultry. We were in here nearly three years before we got a pig. Husband bought a pair on his way in from Sheho one time, and from this pair arose our settlement's supply of hogs.

Tragedy Narrowly Averted

Another thing that happened too, during the first winter the children went to school, was our sickly boy got his feet badly frozen. The weather was mild in the morning when the children walked to school, but during the day the thermometer went down to 40 below. This boy had been playing out in the snow at noon and got snow in his shoe tops. This, melting during the afternoon, caused his stockings to become damp, and on the way home his feet got so cold he refused to come any further. The rest ran home and told their father, who had to go after him.

When we got him home and cut the boy's shoes and stockings off, we found both feet frozen and white right up to his ankles with the exception of a small spot in the inner side of each instep. As we had never had to contend with frost bites before, we did not know the treatment, but husband took our poor wee boy and held him while his sisters and I rubbed his feet with snow until we could see them coming back to their color. Then we bathed them good in coal oil and put our boy to bed. Nobody in the house had much rest for a couple of days and nights after this, and it was six weeks before he put his feet under him again.

Another trouble and sorrow we had was the death of our second baby who was born about five years after coming in here. She just lived 10 days and passed on into the great beyond. We had a doctor this time, but as he arrived four hours after baby's arrival I can't see as he did much for us excepting lightening our pocket book to the extent of \$25.

About this time too, one of the varicose veins on husband's leg burst or ruptured and he came nearly bleeding to death. I sat from nine o'clock at night till four in the morning, when the doctor arrived, with my thumb over the ruptured vein to stop the blood from flowing.

But somewhere I must find a stopping off place, so here will be as good as any. We have seen the growth of a great country. The advent of the school, the church, the community hall, the telephone and now the radio, and although our family have all gone and settled in homes of their own, my good man and I are still on the old homestead, and when we feel blue and want a rollicking day of it, we give open house to our 14 wee grand children. Afterwards we are quite content to enjoy our peace and quietness. Somebody has to pay the price for all big ventures and "All's well that ends well."

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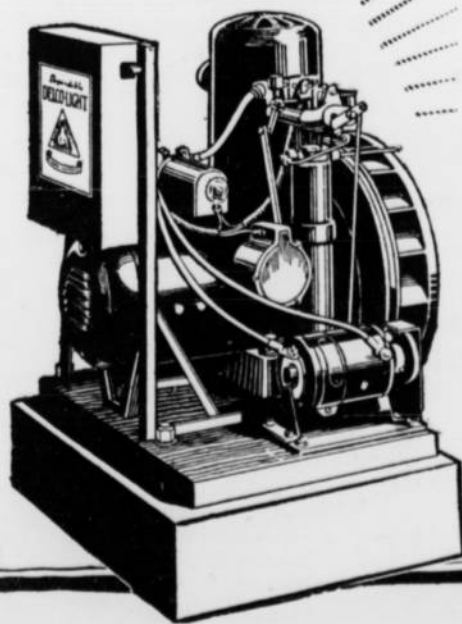
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The Treasure of Ho

Continued from Page 9

now I was a Chinese with only the simple wants of my people, bound on a pilgrimage to the temple of the Buddha who abides in Eternal Peace. I had not yet made up my mind as to whether I would reveal my identity to the priest.

I certainly need not discover it, dressed as I was now and possessing the ease of talk and manner acquired in the Palace. What I said must depend upon circumstances, for mine was emphatically a business where I must feel my way step by step.

I own that when, in the shortening day, I came in sight of the great grove of silver pines my feeling was almost one of fear. Those strange pillars of beaten silver upholding their black clouds of foliage overshadowed my soul with a sense of doom. We must indeed be part and parcel of nature, so quickly do we react to her moods, and here they were awful. As before, the trees, with their secret to keep, watched and waited. If they had been ranked and dangerous human beings they could not have been more masked. They had seen, but would not tell.

I brushed through the thick carpet of the fallen pine needles of centuries, and looking up saw above me the temple on its terraces. As I climbed them a chilly October evening breeze woke up with some mysterious message from nowhere, and from far below it brought a faint muffled roar of "The Flying Tiger" waterfall: then, shifting, shut it off as if it had never been.

Dead silence, and the dusk creeping from its ambush among the pines. I stood on the first terrace and looked about me. In the two years which had passed since my visit the forest had advanced on the terrace, and little saplings climbed with knotted feet in the crevices of the stones. Weeds flourished in rank abundance among the belladonna lilies whose withered lamps were burning down close to the mold. Desolation and loneliness. I ascended the steps to the second terrace, thinking the priest might be at his prayers. Strange as it may seem, I dared not affront the silence by calling or shouting. The very sound of my own steps sent light thrills of a kind of horror through me.

On the second terrace, no one. I looked into some of the ruined cells and found them as I left them except that the draperies of green vine, now brown with autumn, had made strong headway and waved their banners from all the walls and windows. The whole place seemed to be lapsing gently down to decay, quietly absorbed into nature. I fancy it would not take long for the greatest cities to do this. The legions of the grass and forests are innumerable, swift and pitiless. But it was ghastly in its beauty, for all that, a subtle insult to the lordship of man. We pass; they remain.

I ascended the third terrace and the dusk was chilly at that height and from a darkening cloud came a splash of cold rain. I summoned my resolution and called:

"Is the honorable priest of this august temple at hand? A traveller would present his respects and prayers."

Silence. I called again. And then far off in the distance I heard a faint movement. It came from the great cavernous hall where the golden Buddha sat in colossal calm. I drew a little nearer to the vast blackness and stood looking into the unlit dark within, faintly fragrant with incense. My heart beat fast.

The sound increased and the priest came slowly out, supporting himself on a stick, and I started, for those two years had aged him almost out of recognition. The stubble on his ill-shaven head was white, the lines in his face like the caricature of a Japanese ivory, his walk feeble. But still he kept the cold remote kind of a look about him. A man unlikely to speak except at the right moment and under pressure—a lonely man, the human expression of a deserted place.

He gave me the usual salutation, and then, leaning on his stick, waited my pleasure.

"Venerable sir, I am come to visit the temple in pursuance of a vow and to make my devotion before the Buddha of the August Peace."

"It is a worthy motion, distinguished person. May I ask if you have brought provisions with you? For I have little here and what I have is unworthy the attention of such a highly-born person as your speech and dress lead me to suppose you."

"Venerable servitor of the Enlightened One, I have brought a few crusts, but what is good enough for your own exalted self must be far beyond my lowly deserts, and as I purpose a stay of some days, I beg in all humility that an arrangement be accepted whereby I make an inadequate offering of money for food and accommodation."

This offer he coldly agreed to. It was clear from his manner that he wanted no one, but of course I knew the rules of the faith would prevent the rejection of any suppliant.

He said with frigid courtesy that his evening meal was cooking in his room and that I was welcome to share it. As to next day—a peasant came once a week from the Village of the Hundred Lights and he would possibly consent to make a double journey if he were paid for his trouble.

Then he led the way painfully to his room. It was exactly as I remembered it. The window filled with costly stone tracery, the walls rough as the interior of a cave, and completely draped by this time by the autumnal foliage of the wild vine. The door into the hall of worship stood wide open. I believe he passed most of his time there.

We sat down to the rough table, and from a boiling pot he served out two portions of rice, to which he added a little platter of bean curd. That was all. I opened my bag and produced some fruit and dried fish. He refused both, and we made our meal in silence.

Afterward he spoke a little, and with astonishment I realized that he knew nothing of the fall of Peking, nothing of the flight of the Court. Public events went past the dark solitudes unseen, and when I tried to tell him a little of what had happened he cared about as much for it as one of the trees outside would have done if I had been at the trouble of announcing it. I changed my tone then. I spoke of the rapine and ruin of Peking, the wild and boiling upheaval of class and race, and after a time, and as if carelessly, I added:

"Many strange things were to be observed among the foreign devils. They who had held apart from our people mixed with them now, some asking even for bread and shelter. They are a haughty race and this was disagreeable to them."

"I hope that according to the Rule of the Exalted One they receive pity," he said indifferently.

"In some cases, yes. Not otherwise. But in visiting the house of the noble Yang Lien, now communing with the spirits of his ancestors at the Yellow Springs, I met there an Englishman whom he augustly sheltered in company with the Blind Man of Hupei."

He looked up with instant interest.

"The Blind Man of Hupei is a holy person gifted with extraordinary powers," he said. "Had you the benefit of that inestimable sage's acquaintance, if it be permissible to ask?"

"Not only so, but he did this humble person the honor to impart such crumbs of his wisdom as my inadequate powers could receive."

"Of what nature?"

"Spiritual teachings and a few of what the vulgar call marvels, but which are known to your wisdom to be but manifestations of a higher law."

"True." A long pause, then with caution he added:

"You did not in the upheaval you mentioned meet with an Englishman of barbarous name but comparatively skilled in our ancient speech?"

"I met several—these foreigners are comparatively skilled in tongues."

"This foreign person was of the family of one high in honor with the Emperor Chi'en Lung in bygone days. His name was Mallerdean."

"I have met him, Master of the Law. He was full of anxiety about some"

maiden he hoped to find. But the story was of little moment in the march of such great events."

"The story is nevertheless of moment," he said with his cold reserve. "And if I who never leave this place, never communicate with the outer world, and expect ere long to have passed from Illusion into the Peace, could send that foreign person a message I would do it."

I reflected hurriedly. "Venerable sir, I shall return to Peking. It is possible I may meet him, although the household of the noble Yang Lien is now scattered to the four points of the Empire. Am I worthy to bear your message?"

"That cannot be doubted. The disciple of the Blind Man of Hupei is a person with whom kings must reckon. The message is this. Last night I had a showing, for I know not what else to call it, and the time is at hand when matters will be made clear relating to the lady whom he sought, and the clue he seeks is here."

I caught my breath. "A strange message, Master of the Law. Dare this unworthy one ask what is a 'showing'?"

"That is a question the disciple of the blind man needs not to ask. It is indisputable knowledge given in sleep or a state which resembles sleep. Give him the message, however, and I think he will not linger. He knows my words are not thistledown wandering in a breeze."

He led the talk away, and presently bid me to devotion in the hall of worship. It was impressive beyond all words with the golden image soaring upward from our twinkle of feeble light into the massive darkness above. We knelt and offered incense and he repeated a part of what I may call "The Creed of Asia," which I knew well from my master's repetition.

"Hail, Self-existent, who in wisdom seest the unreality of all beheld by the five senses. All the Illumined, depending on this wisdom, are without fear. All the Illumined receive the highest wisdom, for this Divine wisdom is a great and holy marvel, a magic without a peer. It delivers from all illusion, for it is Truth."

The voice went murmuring on, small and thin in the dark that closed in around our little light. But at that point I lost it, for my mind was awakened to truth. The Tiger that devoured the bones of my ancestor was the Tiger River. Of that there could be no doubt. And "the secret den" was hard by. But yet it might be difficult to find unaided, and impossible to know how to deal with the treasure if found. Could I in any way use the "holy magic" of the scripture he was reciting?

No need to dissect my thoughts. My deeds are more to the point. We came out, left the hall to its vast and ancient solitude, and outside we delayed a moment.

"I cannot ask you to spend the night in my room, for my nights are disturbed. There is a cell to the left—that second opening. Sleep there as best you can. It is a roof if no more."

The cell I had occupied formerly. I knew the tracery of the window, the broken walls. But I had no Yin to serve me, nor any of the comforts of travel. I unfolded a long coat cloak and sat upon it, facing the window.

Presently the moon, passing solemnly over the monastery, palely illumined the court and looked in, throwing the tracery of the window black on the floor. I was tired and my brain excited by the emotions of the day. I put my travelling roll under the end of the cloak and prepared to lie down. Mechanically I wound my watch and looked at it. Ten o'clock. Then I remembered my master's injunction. With the moon for my sole light, I lay down and tried to shut out all thought of my surroundings and to focus on my master.

Difficult at first. Thoughts of Sie's fair face, of her dark expressive eyes, the sweet swift smile that touched the corners of her lips and melted in a dimple, the shy words and yielding grace—yes, it was hard to get past Sie to the "one-pointed state of mind,"

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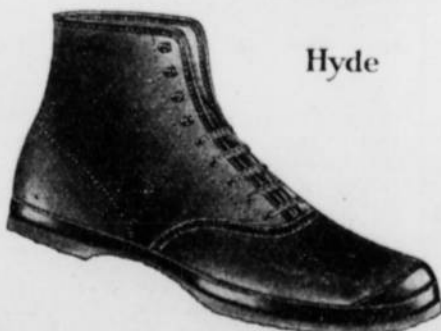
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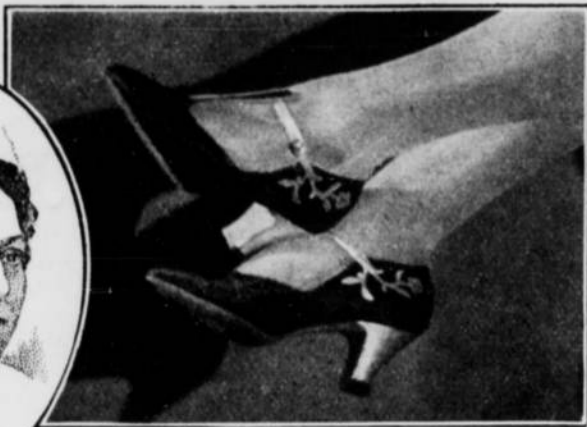
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as it is technically called. I banished her several times, but she came hovering back, distractingly alluring, with dreams of that velvet-soft cheek laid against mine, the sun-warm lips ripe in a kiss.

But the moon composed me. She stared so aloof and gold through the window. Gradually I let go—I fixed on my master. Across the leagues of empty dark I called voicelessly.

"Speak, I hear." Power crept into my thoughts and impregnated them with warm blood, as it were. They strengthened, shot out roots and branches, possessed me—I was but the soil they grew in. They flung out strong, swaying tendrils across the void, and, searching, found and clung. I saw him in a room I did not know, but not his outward self blinded and fettered. This was some truer self with eyes that challenged the leagues of dark. He looked, he lifted an urgent hand. Was I dreaming? No; no dream is so vibrant and living.

"Reveal yourself," came to my brain in a contact closer than any speech. "See the treasure in his keeping!"

"Can I trust him?" I flung the question to the unknown place, and the answer came straight and wordless: "Trust."

Without a sound the vision passed and again the moon was staring coldly into the cell. For a moment I doubted whether my brain had been arguing with itself or with the indweller we call the subconscious self. But no, my master and I had touched hands. What are space and time to those who know? I should never be alone any more, for he could always reach and instruct me in what was clear to him in his great wisdom. So I then hoped.

My way was plain to me next morning as I washed at the little running water among the withered belladonna lilies in the glorious dawn. A delicious freshness steamed from the heavy autumn dews. I dashed the last cold drops from my face and hair and looked up to see the priest climbing the steps from the second terrace. He stopped with a morning greeting.

"May I speak with you a few minutes?" I said, huddling into my long coat, for there was a bite in the air on the heights. "I had a message last night that obliges me to request your condescension."

"A message?"

He was surprised for a moment, then almost smiled.

"I know. A message that rides the wind like a crane. From the Blind Man of Hupei."

"No other. And he commands me to declare myself to you." His eyes still smiled.

"That is hardly needful. Did I not know you were John Mallerdean when my eyes lit on you? But the Rites have declared that the host must accept the guest for what he seems, so I only tested you. Why did you not trust me when I spoke last night? The showing is true. The key to what you seek is here."

I was really confused. The part I had played seemed unworthy.

"Because such strange things have happened and in such high quarters, that I scarcely dare to open my lips lest the very wind should carry my words to the ears of the mighty."

"The mighty? The Old Buddha?" I saw the instant anxiety in his face. That woman's hand was heavy over all China.

"Come to my room," he said, "and eat your rice there, and then tell me your story. That the Blind Man of Hupei should judge me worthy of confidence is like honey to my heart."

I shared his morning rice, and afterward a stolid peasant came with further supplies. I noted with what fear he viewed the priest, with what eager haste he slipped away through the silver pines, looking behind him from the corners of his eyes like a frightened hare. The place with whatever treasure it might hold was safe enough from intrusion, I could see well.

We sat on the terrace then with the risen sun balmy about us, the air fresh as at the birth of the world, and I told him my strange story from beginning to end with the same truth as I write it here. Not by a word did he interrupt. Every sentence I uttered he considered and docketed for reference, and when I had finished he spoke slowly.

"Confidence is the mother of confidence. I will trust you, my honorable guest. The blind man is right. The dynasty of the Manchus is rotten ripe. It must needs make way for something better, and China work out her salvation even if the way be bloody and wet with tears. The Manchus conquered the Mings because the Mings from brave warriors had become base and degenerate with luxury, and now their conquerors, the Manchus, are no better. Their cup is full. What is not transitory, what is not illusion, save only the Law of the Blessed One, which in time and eternity shall not change!"

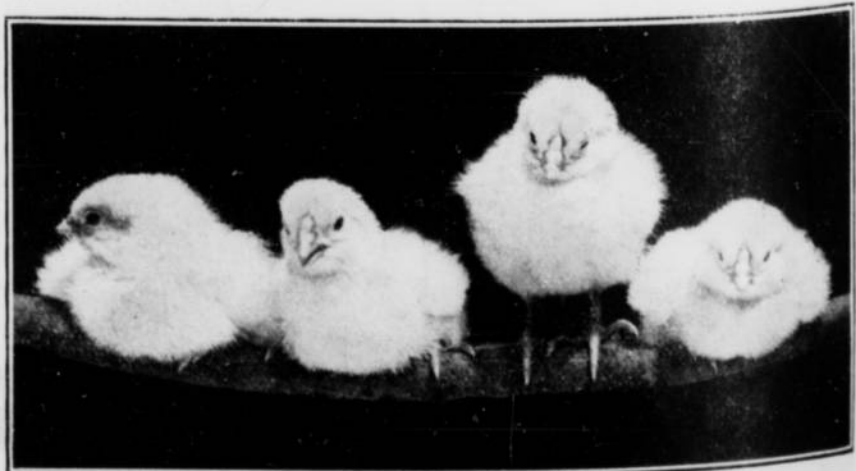
The infinite melancholy in his tone touched me. This priest was a wise man, but how far below my master; for his soul was a captive in the prison of sorrow and loneliness, but my master's dwelt always like a lark in blue air or in the happy fields of peace.

But he went on:

"Your desire being now to save this treasure of Ho from the Old Buddha, who will turn it only to base uses, is laudable, and I will gladly aid you. Does it commend itself to your wisdom that we should look through what is deposited in the Buddha left?—search through it again with care for any indication that may lead us to the greater deposit? I have never seen it since you were here. I forgot it. But the jade dragon was a clue; may it not be that there is yet another?"

I agreed eagerly, and in that long and timeless day, marked into divisions only by his prayers, we ascended the worm-eaten steps that led to the loft behind the great head of the Perfect One, and, taking the box thickly covered with dust and cobwebs between us, we carried it out into the sunlight on the terrace and took the contents out one by one. I have described them before, so I need not do so again. But I lifted the chain of moonlit pearls between my fingers and for an instant saw them about a fair neck I knew. Above the jade chains carved into beauty of fruit and blossom I could see melting blue eyes. But the priest was speaking:

"It is plain to be seen that these were gifts from the overflowing magnificence of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung



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and Ho Shen to your ancestor and the venerable soldier who was murdered, and surely their hope was to get them from here to the British ship off the coast. But now that I know your story it is also clear that you ancestor used them to save the treasure of Ho from the evil half-breed. He flung them to him as one throws meat to a cur. He was a true servant. The emeralds were certainly his fee from the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, for the cure of his disease."

"There is one thing that puzzles me," I said. "How were he and Colonel Keith travelling with a safe-conduct from the Emperor who hated Ho? His Majesty Ch'ien Lung who had given it was dead?"

"That is easily explained. When an Emperor gives the golden tablet it is binding on all succeeding Emperors unless it be formally rescinded and the possessor degraded. No doubt that would have been done after the ruin of Ho. Until then it would carry them everywhere. But now, search with care. The Blind Man said: 'See the treasure.'"

We looked and could find nothing. Finally I took up the exquisite landscape I have mentioned before, a landscape of rivers and tall mountain peaks and cloud wreaths blown about them, towering over a ravine where a wild river hurled itself to ruin far below. The priest looked at it with calm pleasure.

"They were mighty artists in the days of the Tang," he said. "That art, like all else, has gone down to effeminacy and ruin with the Manchu."

He was holding it unrolled with loving care and pointing to the painter's small signature on a square in the lower corner. I saw what I supposed to be a description of it written on the back of the silk in a faint hand.

"Interesting to have the writing of so remote a period on the picture. Perhaps the original owner's," I said.

"No—no." He adjusted his great horn spectacles. "That writing is comparatively modern. In your own land you could not mistake the writing of one century for another, honored guest, nor do I. This refers to the subject of the picture, and the writing may be that of a hundred and fifty years ago, or somewhat later."

He read aloud: "The Tiger's Den"—then dropped it and looked at me.

I snatched the precious picture, a fortune in itself, and looked eagerly at the writing.

"Was that written by a Chinese?" I cried.

He examined it closely.

"Impossible to be certain, but I think not. There is an indecision in one character—but who can tell?"

"It is The Flying Tiger river, and that ravine is where the treasure is hidden," I said, with entire conviction. "Does the blind man ever err? He told me to search the treasure in the temple last night. I have done it and here is the clue. This very day I follow up the river."

"You have not far to go. The ravine that picture resembles is about four li up the river from here. But it has never been called the Tiger's Den so far as I know. Could your ancestor have given it this name that a clue might be preserved in the picture? Is the picture really one of this river or a chance resemblance he has used?"

"Who can tell, and what does it matter? I am off now, this moment. Master of the Law, forgive my impatience, I will return with speed."

"Would that I could go with you, but it is impossible. Study the picture with care for any marks before you go. Do not cross the river, follow this bank."

We both studied the picture almost microscopically, and I imagined I saw two lines of shading that made a faint cross at the base of a buttressed rock. Nothing else, and that more than doubtful; but in ten minutes I was on my way, swinging down the terraces, threading the ghostly pines, almost running down the worn track that led to the rocks and the river. I left the priest packing away the sumptuous contents of the box.

To be Continued

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2730



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2745



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June 1, 1926



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For Midsummer



2708

2525



2652



2461



2041



2570

2522

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No. 2733—Afternoon Frock. Cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting and 14 yards of 1-inch plaiting.

No. 2708—Straightline Sports Frock. Cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 or 36-inch material with 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2652—Striking Junior's Frock. Cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yards of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2041—Child's Rompers. Cuts in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. The 3-year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1/2 yard of 30-inch contrasting.

No. 2522—Sports Frock. Cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2570—One-Piece Dress. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material.

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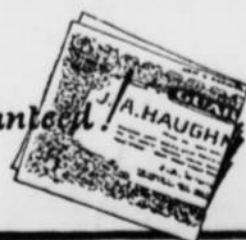
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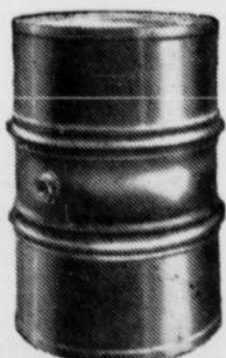
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The Great Strike in Britain

Continued from Page 6

London School of Economics, and Kenneth Lee, a Manchester cotton merchant, all save Sir Herbert Lawrence being Liberals in politics. They sat continuously for more than three months and examined a multitude of witnesses and a mass of reports and other documents.

The representatives of the Mine-owners' Association were exceedingly unhelpful, and even Conservative papers like the Observer, accused them of a completely reactionary outlook, and making no contribution to the solution of the problem. The Miners' Federation and their allies were more constructive in their suggestions, but stood fast by their plan of public ownership.

The Commission's Report

The commission, however, which produced a very voluminous report, rejected nationalization but accepted a good deal of the miners' contentions. They found that the management of many mines was exceedingly inefficient, about 330 different companies were operating and many of them were too weak in financial resources to instal modern equipment and acquire the plant necessary for making profitable use of the by-products of coal. So they recommended that consolidation into larger operating units take place wherever possible and be encouraged by the government. They also recommended that the state buy out all the royalty owners and obtain a certain control of the industry by the acquisition of the mining rights, and that municipalities should go in for the distribution of coal. But they also declared against the continuance of the subsidy as economically unsound.

The government accepted their report in full, and agreed to put it in force by legislation, and the Mine-owners' Association gave a grudging acquiescence to it but the miners' executive hesitated to endorse it. So the mine operators promptly posted notices to the effect that the old wage agreement would terminate on May 1, and with the miners accepting the challenge, the fight was on. Since here was an attempt to lower the standard of living of a large body of the working class, they applied to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for assistance, and their request was met without hesitation.

No better evidence of the changed temper of the working classes of Britain since 1921 can be found than in the fact that J. H. Thomas, who was largely responsible for the withdrawal of the railwaymen from the Triple Alliance in 1921, lent all his support to the strike, and Arthur Pugh, the leader of the steel workers, and one of the most conservative of the trades union leaders, was the man who first signed the order for the general strike. Estimates vary but the Laborites claim that in all nearly 5,000,000 workers responded to the call.

Government Prepares for Trouble

The government, sensible of the impending crisis, had made some preparations to meet it, and the skeleton framework of a body called the O.M.S., or Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies, had been set up. In its ranks were enrolled the volunteers who offered their services, and what they lacked in efficient and expert knowledge of the jobs they tackled they made up for in enthusiasm and energy. "Jitney" services of private cars took people to their work from outlying suburbs, engineering students kept going an irregular and somewhat perilous railway service between important centres, and the delivery of foodstuffs from the docks and warehouses was accomplished by amateur truck-drivers. The government mobilized all the available forces of the Army and Navy, but in most cases the armed escorts which were supplied were completely superfluous.

The labor leaders maintained admirable discipline among their followers, and it says something for the fine temper of the British people that a great conflict like this should convulse the nation for 10 days and only pro-

duce two or three sporadic outbreaks of violence. One incident illustrates the determined spirit of the workers: the government were anxious to maintain a service of motor trucks to a certain part of the London docks and the strikers wanted to stop it; so some of their wives ran out and laid down their babies on the road in front of the trucks which came to a halt and were promptly boarded and put out of action.

One feature of the conflict was the attitude of a large body of the Anglican clergy; two bishops wrote to the Times, openly taking the labor side, and others of the same rank declared similar sympathies. H. W. Nevins, the well-known journalist, reported that he visited, on Sunday, May 9, three churches in the East end of London, and in each of them found Anglican vicars preaching on the theme that the modern capitalist system was incompatible with the Christian religion. Moreover, the Archbishop of Canterbury issued a peace manifesto so favorable to the workers' case that Winston Churchill suppressed its publication in the official paper produced under government auspices. The labor leaders probably erred in calling out the printers and suppressing every paper but the Labor organ, the Daily Herald, for otherwise the Archbishop's manifesto would have secured wide publicity and helped their cause.

On the whole the government forces behaved with commendable fairness; among them there was general recognition of the justice of the miners' case, and it was significant that after the crowd at a fashionable restaurant in London had sung God Save the King, they gave three hearty cheers for the miners. The sporting spirit of the British people often asserted itself; at Plymouth a force of policemen, after breaking up a parade of strikers, at once turned round and proceeded to play a game of football with their late antagonists. It was also a healthy experience for great ladies like Lady Louise Mountbatten to cook sausages for hours on end and fill the role of waitress for hundreds of hungry volunteers.

The Basis of Settlement

The real basis of the settlement of the strike was found in a formula devised by Sir Herbert Samuel, the chairman of the coal commission, to meet the demands of the miners. It was its acceptance by Mr. Baldwin which induced the general council to terminate the main strike, and although negotiations which involve the mine operators and miners are not yet completed, the premier is trying to give very generous application to its terms. Its fundamental feature is that it will relieve the miners from bearing the whole burden of the process of readjustment in the coal industry, which everybody is agreed must come. The government had agreed to an additional subsidy of \$15,000,000. Drastic legislation re-organizing the mines, even to the detriment of some of the operators, is promised immediately. A national wage board, to which operators and miners will each appoint three members under a neutral chairman, is set up to settle disputes about wages, and an undertaking is given that no man earning less than \$11.25 per week will suffer any cut; whenever a deadlock occurs on the board, the chairman will decide, and it is suggested that the post will be given to the Marquis of Reading, lately viceroy of India.

The miners, at least, have every reason to be satisfied with the strike for the new condition represents an enormous advance upon anything previously offered them. But the man who has borne the chief burden of the strife has almost emerged with the greatest credit. Stanley Baldwin, the British premier, has been rising steadily in the world's esteem but he made clear his title to the rank with Peel, Canning and other great Conservative statesmen, when at the close of last week he defied his own Tory "die-hards" and the great employers, and ranged himself with moderate Laborites like Ramsay MacDonald for a peaceful settlement.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

not required to be forthcoming. It is a very much more agreeable task than would have been necessitated to explain why the railways had required \$40,000,000 more than had been estimated.

"What is desired," said Mr. Dunning, "is a capital structure which will simplify financial and accounting practice, with consequent saving of expenditures, and which will also ease the burden imposed upon the Canadian National system by inheritance from private ownership. It may well be questioned whether it is humanly possible for any railway management to make good the frantic borrowings which overwhelmed the former owners. The object sought by the present administration is a capital structure reasonably commensurate with the earning prospects of the property." Mr. Dunning declared that density of traffic through increased population was one of the means by which the system could be brought to a paying basis.

Conservative Criticism

Conservative criticism of Mr. Dunning's statement was confined largely to a question of bookkeeping. While the system employed by Sir Henry Thornton is the exact counterpart of that approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the various opposition speakers accused the Canadian National's president of charging amounts which they claimed to be rightly chargeable to operating expenses, to capital account. In spite of all the criticism, however, it was interesting to note that the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen took credit for having brought about the amalgamation which, according to the new minister of railways, is now on the highway toward success.

Toward the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Dunning gave a significant warning to those who today are clamoring for reduced freight rates. "We must not forget," he said, "when we come to the consideration of railway rates and railway capitalization, that there is a relationship one with the other. Call it what you may, there would be no object in writing down, or writing off, or suspending obligations due the government if at the same time we force upon the railways an uneconomic rate structure that, so far as the Canadian National is concerned, would result in the piling up of fresh charges on government account, later to be similarly written off."

Concrete Fence Posts

Eleven years ago the agricultural engineering section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station began an investigation into the utility, practicality, and cost of concrete fence posts. An important part of this investigation consisted in the making of over 700 concrete posts of seven different types or different mixtures of concrete and varying amounts of reinforcements. Fifty of these experimental posts, after curing for 300 days, were tested for strength and 650 were used in fencing the agronomy farm belonging to Iowa State College. These posts have been examined at regular intervals and a record made of their condition.

It is from the experience gained in this investigation that I shall undertake to offer some suggestions in regard to the making of successful concrete posts:

First, concrete posts should be made of a rich dense concrete. A dense concrete mixture is not only needed for strength, but what is more important it is needed for the protection of the steel reinforcement. Most of the failures observed in concrete posts, which have developed after the posts have been set, were due to the rusting or corrosion of the steel which causes the concrete to break away on account of the expansion of the oxides formed. With a dense concrete the steel is fully protected when properly covered.

The most satisfactory mixture is one part Portland cement, two parts of sand, and three parts of fine gravel or broken

stone, the latter varying in size from coarse sand to three-quarter-inch in the larger dimension. This is the most economical mixture. If it is desired to use bank run gravel, the proper amount of cement should be used to make a dense or a No. 1 concrete. Full instructions for proportioning may be obtained in Bulletin 60, of the Iowa Engineering Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, on Methods of Proportioning Concrete Materials. This will be sent upon request.

In the second place, a good concrete post can be made only when good forms or molds are used. In general, metal forms make a better post than wood forms, although with care, wood forms, well made, can be used successfully. Commercial forms have many conveniences, particularly for jostling or shaking.

In the third place, a post with approximately a square cross section

revealed in the tests for strength the greatest strength for the amount of concrete used. Triangular and T-shaped posts were included in the tests but did not quite equal the square posts in strength. The round posts, although not included in the test, is the equal to the square post if equally as well made.

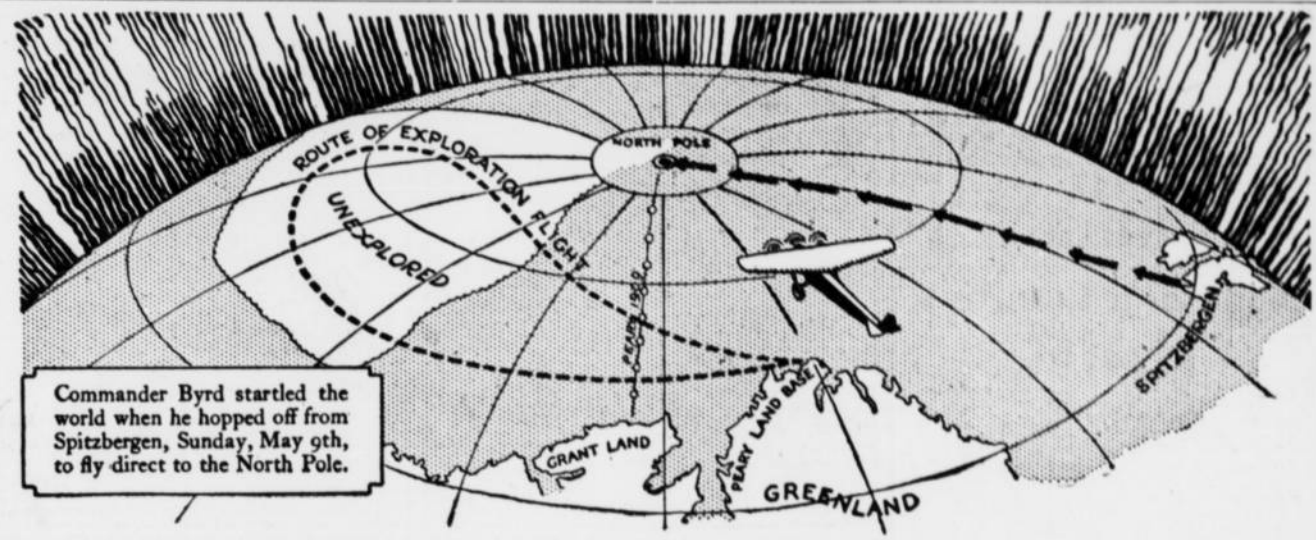
In the fourth place, it was found that four quarter-inch square bars for reinforcement were necessary to attain the full strength of the concrete. Round rods and band iron did not prove so satisfactory in the experiments.

In the fifth place, the steel should be covered with about three-quarters of an inch of concrete in order to protect the steel from corrosion or rusting. If placed near the surface the concrete is split off by the formation of rust. The use of spacers to ensure accurate spacing is desirable.

In the sixth place, the concrete post is a very durable post. Not one of the

650 concrete posts placed in service 11 years ago have been replaced. This does not mean that some have not developed defects. In fact, over 10 per cent. have minor defects of some kind. On the other hand, the large majority of the posts after 11 years show little or no deterioration, and it would be difficult to estimate their life. Forty or 50 years should see many of the posts still in service.

The cost of the materials for concrete posts made for the experiment under present market conditions will vary from 35 to 61 cents. A good square post 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches at the top by 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 at the base and seven feet long will cost for the materials about 57 cents, under present conditions in central Iowa. A man should be able to make from five to 10 posts per hour mixing the material by hand; with full equipment more may be made.—Prof. J. B. Davidson.



Commander Byrd startled the world when he hopped off from Spitzbergen, Sunday, May 9th, to fly direct to the North Pole.

Byrd flies to the top of the world!



The Monoplane, Josephine Ford. Motored by three 200 h.p. 9-cylinder Wright engines. Consumes about 1 3/4 gallons of Mobiloil and 28 gallons of gasoline per hour. Cruising radius about 1,400 miles.

Successful flight to North Pole in Mobiloil-lubricated plane has a special significance for farmers

BYRD'S history-making flight marks another great achievement for flying, for a naval aviator, and for a Mobiloil-lubricated plane.

Commander Byrd chose Gargoyle Mobiloil as the one oil supremely qualified to meet the unusual demands made upon the Wright engines of his Fokker plane. He knew correct lubrication would be, perhaps, the most important single factor in the reliable operation of the airplane's motors.

Facing great hazards in Arctic ice, fog and winds, he could take no chances on faulty lubrication.

Tractor Engines and Airplane Engines

Your tractor, operating for long hours under full load, makes heavy demands on your lubricating oil. But here was a test on lubrication far more severe. The range of temperature was even wider, and the engines ran at wide open throttle for nearly 16 hours.

In Byrd's plane Mobiloil clearly demonstrated its superior ability to hold its body, and to maintain positive lubrication under full load and extreme heat. These same conditions occur in a less degree in your tractor. Are you taking advantage of Mobiloil's ability to meet them?

In 1924, Mobiloil lubricated the engines used in the U.S. Army Round-the-World Flight. The Mobiloil used in these flights was not a special oil prepared for the tests, but was the same Gargoyle Mobiloil that is on sale by good dealers everywhere.



Kings Bay, Spitzbergen. Northernmost port open to navigation—a Norwegian possession. Byrd left S. S. Chantier here.

Lieut. Commander Byrd dressed for the Arctic.



Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED Marketers of GARGOYLE MOBILOIL in Canada
MANUFACTURED BY VACUUM OIL COMPANY

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA IN RASH

On Scalp . Later on Limbs.
Caused Much Suffering.

"I had eczema which made its appearance on my scalp in a rash. It itched terribly and when I scratched it, blisters broke out. Later the eczema broke out on my limbs, which were badly swollen and very red. It kept me awake at night and caused much pain and suffering. When I washed or went near the hot stove it was very painful.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more and in two or three months I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Emma C. Gibson, R. 1, Box 71, Island Pond, Vt., Oct. 26, 1925.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Clean and Lustrous HAIR

To-night—give your hair and scalp a thorough washing with a pure, stimulating shampoo like that made by Seven Sutherland Sisters. Then when the hair is dry apply a little Hair Fertilizer, supplied with Scalp Cleaner. It nourishes the hair roots. Follow this plan and the menace of thin, dry hair will never worry you. If your druggist cannot supply you, write direct for this new package—50c.

Seven Sutherland Sisters
Hair and Scalp Cleaner
with Hair Fertilizer

Write for Free Sample
195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

FRECKLES

Don't Try to Hide These Ugly Spots;
Othine Will Remove Them
Quickly and Safely

This preparation is so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion, that it is sold by all drug and department stores with a guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't try to hide your freckles or waste time on lemon juice or cucumbers; get an ounce of Othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask for Othine—double strength; it is this that is sold on money-back guarantee.

WHY OPERATE?

for Appendicitis, Gallstones, Stomach and Liver Troubles, when HEPATOLA does the work without pain and no risk of your life nor loss of time.

Contains no poison. Not sold by druggists.

Mrs. Geo. S. Almas

Sole Manufacturer

230 Fourth Ave. S. Phone 4855

SASKATOON

Price \$6.50—Parcel Post 25c extra

BILIOUSNESS

sick headache, sour stomach, constipation, easily avoided.

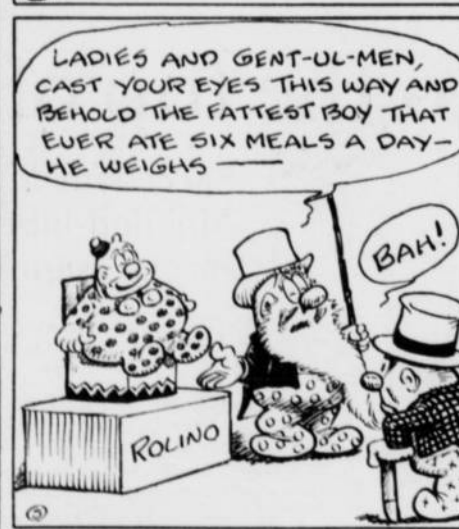
An active liver without calomel.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Never sicken or gripe—only 25c

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address: Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.



ROLINO, THE FAT CLOWN

Doc Sawbones' mammoth circus finished its parade through Dooville and came to a halt on the outside of the town where they pitched their immense canvas tents and got all ready for the crowd. And they came by the thousands, some of them to see the wonderful performers in the ring and others just to see the side shows. This is the scene in one of the little tents where Roly was posing as the world famous Rolino, the fattest man in captivity. Of course you and I can see how Roly got so fat. It was all right as long as Poly kept pumping. But, oh horrors! right in the middle of the show Poly went to sleep. When he got to work again he overdid it. See what a commotion he caused! Old Man Grouch will say "I told you so."

Doc Sawbones Announces Winners in Doo Dad Color Contest

First Prize, \$1.00—Elsie Magose, Sask.

Six Prizes—One Doo Dad Book each:

Lydia Bily, Man.
Chester Rigney, Sask.
Wesley Hancock, Sask.
Hazel Mitchell, Sask.
Thelma Howe, Sask.
Bertha Hansen, Alta.

Well, boys and girls, I was more than pleased with the colored pictures you sent me, and I have had a pretty hard job to pick the best out of nearly a thousand I received.

There were quite a number of you who forgot to paint the sky and the ground, and

on that account I had to rule your pictures out. There was a wonderful variety in the colors used, some painted the poor old cow blue, and some painted Tiny a bright green. No doubt you have all heard of pink mice and red ants, but did you ever hear of a green elephant? Of course, you know I am very proud of my long, white beard, and felt quite badly when I found one boy had painted it black.

Perhaps there will be an opportunity for you to color another picture some time soon, and if you remember to color the whole picture in proper colors, you will have a better chance to win a prize. If you didn't win a prize this time don't be discouraged, just try a little harder next time.

Doc Sawbones.

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING
for advertised here, why not advertise
want? Someone among the 80,000 readers may
have just what you need, and be glad to sell
a reasonable price.

POULTRY

WINDSOR'S HATCHERY

SPECIAL price on June chicks, from heavy-laying hens. White and Brown Leghorns, \$20 per 100. Barred Rocks and Anconas, \$22 per 100. Also approved flocks Barred Rocks, 100 per cent. live delivery. Catalogue free—WINDSOR'S HATCHERY, MYRTLE STREET, WINNIPEG.

PALMER'S HIGH RECORD, WINTER-LAYING. pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for June and July delivery, at \$13.50 per 100, \$65 for 500, or \$125 per 1,000, cannot be approached for value. Orders should be booked immediately. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 17-4

BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, PEDIGREED sires used, June hatch, \$16 per 100, 1.0 b. here: 100% live delivery guaranteed. Mountain View Poultry Farm, Olds, Alta. 1-5

CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, ANCONAS. Barred Rocks, Matine list, Frame, Box 600, Winnipeg 1-5

CHICKS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, TOM Barron 300-egg strain, \$18 per 100, May. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Wetwyn, Sask. 15-3

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, FROM HEAVY winter layers, \$1.75 15; \$7.00 100. Larger incubators filled at 5c. an egg. Mrs. Templeton, Balduf, Man. 14-5

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15. A. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 14-5

Black Langshans

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$2.00 setting. A. Deen, Herschel, Sask. 16-2

Leghorns

126-EGG STRAIN PURITAN LARGE WHITE Leghorns: 339 strain Sheppard's famous mottled Anconas; both strains pure breeds, bred-to-lay, winter layers. Cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.50. Bookings hatching eggs, \$2.75 setting; \$6.50 per 100. H. B. Toews, Horndean, Man. 14-4

EGGS FROM LARGE, PURE-BRED, DARK Brown Rose Comb Leghorn egg producers, farm range, \$1.50 15; \$8.00 100. Mrs. Tuttle, Rouleau, Sask. 14-7

WANTED—100 PURE-BRED, GOOD LAYING strain White Leghorn pullets, April, 1926, hatch. I will pay 25 cents, f.o.b. Watson, Sask. William Wicken, Watson, Sask. 17-8

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Breeding pens for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 17-8

LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, eggs, \$5.00 100; \$3.00 50; \$1.25 15. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 17-2

330-EGG STRAIN TANCRED WHITE LEG- horns. Mature and eight weeks. Eggs, W. Cleveland, Millstone, Sask. 17-2

HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. Sam Robinson, Hartney, Man. 14-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. Henry Becker, Vulcan, Alta. 14-4

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.00 per setting. Cockerels, \$1.25 each. D. McLennan, Birtle, Man. 15-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BABY chicks, eggs. Matine list. Cockerels Wetherall, 13A Street West, Calgary, Alta. 11-8

Minorcas

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$1.00, 15. Government culled hens. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 16-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$1.50; additional settings, \$1.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 16-2

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED GREENSHIELD-POORMAN White Orpingtons, heaviest laying strain, 15 eggs, \$2.50. Mrs. Arthur See, Laura, Sask. 15-3

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. B. McTaggart, Kindersley, Sask. 15-3

WHITE ORPINGTONS, WINNERS, LAYERS, eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6.50. William Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, \$2.00 setting of 15, \$10 per 100. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 1-2

Plymouth Rocks

WHITE ROCKS—HATCHING EGGS OF 282- egg strain, mated to cock birds of a high producing flock, from one of the big White Rock breeders in the States, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 14-5

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 setting, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8.00, 100. Hulled White Sweet Clover, \$5.00, hundred. R. F. Russell, Box 34, Morris, Man. 1-6

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY exhibition hens and E. B. Thompson males; \$2.00 per 15 eggs, \$10 per 100. Light mating only. Mrs. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 1-6

SPECIAL—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK eggs, university's heaviest laying strains, breeding pens selected by government expert, \$1.35 15, prepaid. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 14-5

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK HATCH- ing eggs, Manitoba approved flock, 100 for \$8.00, 15 for \$2.00. Watson Crossley, Grand View, Man. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PEDIGREED Barred Rocks, records up to 268. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$3.00 30; \$8.00 120. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 1-6

EGGS FROM OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY prize-winning strain of Barred Rocks, only \$2.50 per 15 eggs. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 14-6

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCKS— Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$8.00 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-4

EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, 15, \$1.75, Government inspected hens, University cockerel. Mrs. C. Webb, Delisle, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, setting, \$2.00; 45, \$5.00. E. A. Ward, Vancouver, Sask. 12-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST LAYING EXHIBITION strain, \$2.50 per 15. W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man. 1-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BABY CHICKS, hatching eggs, government approved flocks. Catalogue Alex. Taylor Hatchery, Winnipeg. 1-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PARK'S BRED-TO-LAY strain, 17 eggs, \$2.25; 100, \$8.50. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 15-3

POULTRY

Poultry Supplies

LICE DIE—POULTRY THRIVE WHERE STAN- field's Lice-Kill is used. Gets every louse or money returned. No dipping, quelling or odor. J. Mustard, of Findlater, Sask., says: "I have used a lot of other louse killers, but I find this the best." Pig tube treats 200 birds, 60c.; or \$1.00 brings two big tubes, postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary.

Rhode Islands

PURCHASE RHODE ISLAND HATCHING EGGS where quality counts, two settings, \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Saskatoon, Sask. 15-6

M. C. RED EGGS FROM A WINTER-LAYING cock, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 1-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$1.25 per 15. Laying strain. R. Fillin-trait, Lebret, Sask. 10-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, PRIZE- winning stock, nine, \$2.75. A. Major, Willows, Sask. 14-8

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$2.50 per setting of nine. J. G. Nickel, Outlook, Sask. 14-4

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings. Dam's records 200 to 267; sires, New York State Fair winners. Prices, 20c. per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 12-8

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte hens, from Martin's high winter-laying stock, mated to cockerels whose sire cost \$35, \$1.50 for 15, \$1.75 for 60, \$7.00 for 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 1-6

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, selected stock. Careful packing guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from government inspected flock, bred-to-lay, prize-winning strain, \$2.00, 15; \$8.00, 100. H. Elmes, Creelman, Sask. 15-3

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE WYAN- dotte hatching eggs, from real laying strain, outstanding matings. Write for mating list. J. Victor Walls, Pipestone, Man. 14-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from heavy winter strain, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 14-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per setting, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. N. W. Thompson, Justice, Man. 14-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 15-3

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES, 15 EGGS, \$1.50, A. Helse, Kindersley, Sask. 15-3

MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-4

SEEDS

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 80,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

Registered Seeds

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, MANI- toba grown, 10 and 20-pound sacks, 55c. per pound; \$5.00 per 100 pounds. Arthur S. Forster, Petersburg, Man. 14-4

Various

FOR SALE—CLEAN BUCKWHEAT SEED, \$1.25 per bushel. J. A. Bradford, Portage la Prairie, Man. 17-2

Flax

PURE PREMOST FLAX SEED, No. 1 GERMINA- tion, 97%, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged, \$2.80 bushel. Wm. Tuomi, Dunblane, Sask. 12-4

SEEDS

GRASS SEED

GRAZIER RYE GRASS

THE best strain of Western Rye Grass known. Grown in rows by arrangement with the Scott Experimental Farm. Yields extra heavy hay crops and good aftermath for fall grazing besides. Grade 1 only. Cleaned and sacked, 9c. per pound.

Common Rye Grass Seed, Grade 2, 7c.

WHITING SEED FARMS
TRAYNOR, SASK.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, No. 1, 9c., No. 2, 8c.; Western Rye, guaranteed couch free, 7c. per pound; f.o.b. Guernsey or Watrous; sacks free. All seed government tested. Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 1-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, hand picked in field, free from couch and noxious weeds, prompt delivery, 5c. pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 1-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, seven cents pound, sacked. Samples on request. See what you buy. Jas. A. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 1-5

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, GOVERNMENT grade No. 2, no primary seeds, 75c. per pound; over 15 pounds, 65c. E. R. Stinson, Elkhorn, Man. 16-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED hulled and tested, 95%, live seed, unscarified, 8c. pound, scarified, 9c. Sample on request. Bags included. W. W. Howell, Dunblane, Sask. 1-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, SPLENDID SAMPLE, grade one, certificate 55-3493, no primary weed seeds, 96% germination, \$6.00 cwt.; bags 20c. H. Ayles, Vonda, Sask. 1-6

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED and sacked, government grade No. 1, germination 97%, free from couch grass and noxious weeds, six cents a pound. Wm. Lees, Kisbey, Sask. 15-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS, PURE, CLEANED and sacked, seven cents pound. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alta. 15-3

MILLET, SIBERIAN, GOVERNMENT TESTED, \$6.00 hundred, bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 14-5

BROME GRASS—GOOD QUALITY SEED FOR sale, nine cents per pound, sacks included. Apply to J. L. Dinamore, Ingleford, Sask. 14-5

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, government tested, grade two, bags included. W. H. Butterfield, McCreary, Man. 14-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, tested, bagged, 6c. pound. Ansley Smith, Carroll, Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover, cleaned, scarified, sacked, 8c. R. Jamieson, Elm Creek, Man. 14-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT tested, cleaned and sacked, 6 1/2c. pound. Edwin Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 1-4

MILLET-GUERNSEY, GOVERNMENT TESTED, \$5.50 100, bags included. D. Watt, Carnduff, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—No. 1 BROME, 6c. POUND, F.O.B. Willmar or Arcola. W. H. Sellars, Willmar, Sask. 15-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, scarified, germination 94%, sacked, nine cents per pound. Chas. Larsen, La Fleche, Sask. 1-6

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, SCARIFIED, recleaned, sacked, eight cents pound. William Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, WELL cleaned No. 1 seed, eight cents a pound, bags free. H. Hutchinson, Scott, Sask. 10-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN- ment germination 94%, scarified, cleaned and sacked, 7 1/2c. Jas. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 14-4

Rye

SELLING—SPRING RYE SEED, CLEANED, sacked, 3c. pound. Wm. Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 15-3

POTATOES

BURBANK'S POTATOES, HEAVY YIELDING, white variety, graded, \$1.85 bushel, sacked. A. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 14-4

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Flowers and Home

A building set bleak on the plain by itself, or bare, if you please, on the hill's jutting shelf, that couldn't be home for me. That bleakness would haunt me by night and by day, that loneliness, that drabness, that colorless grey, with never a flower to see, would rob me of sleep and would prey on my soul, would steal of my heart, and my hope, and my goal, would fill me with dreariness and dread. One day they would find me in death's silent gloom, and gone, may I hope, where the flowers are in bloom—'tis worse to be flowerless than dead! But, give me that building reared out on the plain, or aloft on that hill in Alaska or Maine, with flowers that I've planted myself, with blossoms grown thick for the kiss of the bee, then that will be home and contentment for me—yes, home on the plain or the shelf! I long for the sight of the larkspur and stock, the dignified grace of the stiff hollyhock, the poppy's loose, devil-may-care, the baby-like face of the pansy, poor thing, the sunflower who struts with the pomp of a king, yet nods like a monk at his prayer; the candytuft, timid, the dahlia so bold, the red rose so warm, and the zinnia so cold, the daisy so friendly and free; the lily so fresh and so girlish and fair, petunia so gay—yes, these all must be there, then life won't be dreary for me! There must be the touch of the blue and the green, there must be the glint of the yellow bright sheen, there must be the fire of the red; there must be the hint of renewal and birth, the sign that a god is at work on the earth, that nothing is hopelessly dead!

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

MANITOBA FARMS

Have splendid listings Improved Farms in all parts of Manitoba. Prices from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Easy terms. When applying state size of farm required, locality preferred.

CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.
298 GARRY STREET, WINNIPEG

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent of purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

FARMERS, GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR and buy a farm in the Hart district. Canadian National railroad already in and Canadian Pacific will be this summer. Plenty of rain: five bumper crops the last five years. Prices will soon advance. Write for free illustrated booklet. Hart Land Agency, Hart, Sask.

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 40 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.

20 OR MORE ACRES, BRITISH COLUMBIA, best Fraser Valley dairy, sheep or general farming lands. Nothing done, nothing to pay for ten years except taxes and interest. Good markets. Geo. H. Reynolds, Room H, Columbia Hotel, Bellingham, Wash.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICI- pulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 415 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

STOCK FARMS, B.C.—AM OFFERING, SACRI- fice sale to close out estate by October, three tracts land in Kootenay Valley, B.C., acreages 436, 40, 640, each a grand stock farm. Particulars, N. Wolverson, Nelson, B.C.

5,000 FARMS TO CHOOSE FROM, MANY genuine bargains. Catalogue free. Doner Land Company, 1206 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm workers, desiring to settle, find and set what they want.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg.

652 ACRES, CHOICE LAND, NEAR WINNIPEG, improved, 360 acres, west Winnipeg, fine soil. Easy terms. D. W. Buchanan, 157 Maryland St., Winnipeg.

640 ACRES, OPEN PRAIRIE, 2 1/2 MILES FROM Winnipeg city limits. A very rare bargain at only \$25 per acre. Terms cash. Write Wm. L. Land Co., Winnipeg.

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS—IF YOU WANT a farm, see our list before buying. Brook and Allison, 1825 Seath Street, Regina, Sask.

SELL, OR EXCHANGE FOR YOUNG HORSES, quarter-section pasture land, six dollars per acre, clear title. Wm. Connell, Neepawa, Man.

Farm Lands Wanted

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, desires farm propositions preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling experienced men individually within mutual proximity.

FARMS WANTED WITH LIVESTOCK AND machinery. Cash buyers waiting. Dominion Colonization Association, P.O. Box 338, Winnipeg.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars, Free Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

LARGEST STOCK WEST OF WINNIPEG
LOWEST PRICES ON

Auto Parts and Accessories
Gears, Axle Shafts, Bearings, Piston Rings, Springs, Lamps, Tires, Spot Lights, Gauges, Radiators, Ford Parts, Horns, etc., for any make of car.

BRANDON AUTO PARTS AND
ACCESSORY CO.
110-9th STREET, BRANDON, MAN.

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CHAMPION EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, highest producing, fruit same season planted. Winner U.S. production prize 100, \$5.00; dozen, \$1.00; best June-bearing, Burrill, 100, \$2.00; dozen, 50c.; English Mint, dozen, 50c. All acclimatized. Postpaid. Saskatchewan grown. Pittman, Wauchope, Saskatchewan. 17-2

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Highest market prices paid. Sacks supplied on request at 5c per sack.

Our shippers receive these good prices:

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Roosters 11c

Turkeys, 13-15 lbs., 25-26c; 10-13 lbs., 22-23c. No. 2 and under-weight stock, Highest Market Prices. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request. Phone, 52526.



You've Worked Hard for Harvest—now get every last bushel with a FROST & WOOD Binder

Easily

Go one round on the seat of a FROST & WOOD Binder, and you'll see its good points far better than we can tell you.

Quickly

It cuts any kind of grain—long, short, tangled, or blown—at any time, anywhere.

For Less Money

It is easy on horses or tractor because of its light draft. This light draft is due to perfect balance and correct design. It is easy on itself and easy to operate. Best of all these features mean less expense for repairs, labour, and power.

Its sure-tying knotter makes cutting and stooking a treat. It means few delays for repairs and it ties a perfect sheaf. You'll cut your crop quicker for less money with the FROST & WOOD.

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The Frost & Wood Corn Binder is a highly perfected machine too.

Write for particulars about it.

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Our Italian Competitors

Some time ago The Guide published an article on the new Italian duty on wheat, which was imposed by the Fascist government with the hope of stimulating domestic production and making Italy less dependent on foreign food supplies. The article provoked some questions as to the status of agriculture in Italy and the methods of grain production followed in that country. Signor Pioda's answers are reprinted because of general interest.

"A general statement cannot be made," Signor Pioda states, "regarding the agricultural methods followed in Italy. The country must be considered by sections and it may be roughly divided into three, i.e., northern, central and southern, including the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

Distinct Types

"Due to ethnological and climatic reasons, the northern Italian is energetic and is quick to see an opportunity and what is more important, to make use of it. In the north one finds the highest standards in agriculture, and as electric power is becoming more available every year, the electrification of the industry has taken on noticeable proportions. Electricity is applied mainly to irrigation, plowing and threshing. Small machinery is also common.

"In central Italy a less active type of Italian is encountered and farming has lagged behind. The peasant here is good raw material, but for numerous causes too complex to be taken up here, he has been unable to develop as his northern brother. The electrical resources of this part of Italy have been undeveloped and what power there is, is most unreliable. Gasoline power is looked upon favorably in this region, though not common at present. Other machinery is in fairly common use, and a great deal of work is still done by hand or antiquated appliances. It is not an unusual sight to see an entire wheat or forage field being cut by a gang of singing men and women—all by hand.

"The most apathetic and indolent type of Italian is to be found in the south and the islands, and this is also attributable to ethnological and climatic causes. Here a minimum of machinery is used and it may almost be said that in the south machinery has a virgin field to invade and the government is putting forth every effort to emancipate this part of the kingdom.

Chance for Canadian Manufacturers

"Italian manufacturers can meet only a part of the country's machinery needs, so that, notwithstanding the barrier of exchange, foreign makes are common everywhere. Weedeers, mowers, binders, plows, threshers, engines, etc., are imported on a big scale. The United States, England, Germany, France, Austria and Hungary are the nations from whom Italy imports most of her mechanical appliances. The writer has never run across any Canadian make, but it is possible that some American machines are manufactured by the same company in the United States and Canada.

"Generally speaking, very large machines, such as are common in the prairie provinces of Western Canada and the middle west of the United States, would be unadaptable to Italy's needs. Farms and holdings are rarely large enough to make use of these means. Sicily might offer an opening for this type of machinery.

"Italian wheat is generally soft and there are some millers that assert that Italy will always have to import the harder grain. It is impossible to say whether or not this sweeping assertion will prove true, but it is unquestionable that the Permanent Wheat Committee will put forth every effort to develop the required varieties."

A Lambing Record

A Hampshire Down flock owned by Dr. H. C. Gardiner, of Anaconda, Mont., has established what seems to be a record in the matter of a high rate of increase for a large flock running on open range. His 2,400 ewes weaned 3,348 lambs, which gives a 139.5 per cent. rate of increase. The mortality of ewes was very small.



Treat your family to a big dish of Creamettes, the new, more delicious macaroni product. Creamettes contain the body-building and strength-giving elements that make children grow and thrive.

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Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 21-22c; 4-6 lbs., 16-18c; Turkeys, 8-13 lbs., 21-24c; Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 16-18c; Stags, 3 lbs. and over, 16-18c; quoted. Crates shipped on request. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue.
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Guide Pamphlet Service

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure some useful information concerning cookery, nutrition, home decoration, painting, varnishing, etc. The Guide has compiled a list of booklets distributed by well known manufacturers who send them either free of cost or for the mere cost of mailing. These pamphlets are full of good ideas, most of them are attractively illustrated as well. If you wish to take advantage of this service, write for the list so that you may select the booklets in which you are especially interested. With your letter enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for reply. Address: Pamphlet Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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Market News and Notes

Regulating Their Grain Trade

Sweden has adopted the grain import certificate system, similar to that used in Germany, by which wheat or rye can be imported free upon the presentation of a certificate showing that an equal amount of wheat or rye has been previously exported. Certificates used in Germany are transferable, which makes it possible to export rye or wheat from the eastern provinces and import these commodities into the industrial districts of the West without paying duty. Norway is considering a grain purchase and distribution monopoly with power to buy domestically-produced grain at higher prices than imported grain.

Flax Seed Production Increasing

World flax seed production in 1925, exclusive of India, was about one-fourth greater than in 1924. Argentina was the largest single factor in the increase with Russia as a secondary factor. The estimate for India is not yet available, but the acreage is reported to be about 3 per cent. below last year.

Saskatchewan Butter Output Increasing

Dairy Commissioner Reed, of Saskatchewan, reports that the butter output of that province for April was 1,052,664 pounds compared with 724,513 pounds for April, 1925, an increase of 45 per cent. From January 1 to April 30, the increase over the corresponding period last year was 770,782 pounds, or 29 per cent.

Dairying Value and Quality

The total value of dairy production in Canada in 1907 was \$94,000,000. Three years later it had increased by \$9,381,854. Ten years further on it had risen to \$232,408,203, and when all the returns are in and tabularized, it is expected the total for last year will have reached around \$300,000,000. Dr. Riddick, Dominion dairy commissioner, points out that these returns are greatly in excess of those of the mines of the country, even though those reached in 1924 the gratifying value of \$209,583,406.

British Meat Market

During the week ending May 20, 3,321 head of Canadian cattle were shipped to Great Britain. Three ships sailed from Montreal, one from Halifax and two from St. John. The total exports of live cattle to Great Britain during the year amounted to 36,700 head compared with 26,605 and 23,027 head for the same period of 1925 and 1924 respectively. Bacon prices in shillings per 112 pounds during the week were: Canadian, baled, 124s to 126s; Danish, 130s to 135s; American, 112s to 116s; Irish, 137s to 144s. For the same week last year bacon prices were 116 shillings.

The Wheat Situation

It is estimated that there was in Canada on May 15, 70,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour available for export after making allowance for 22,500,000 for a minimum carry-over, and also for home consumption. This means the selling of an average of 1,000,000 bushels a day for the balance of the crop year. During the crop year farmers' deliveries have totalled 349,000,000, and are now running around 1,500,000 a week. The American wheat crop continues to promise a bountiful harvest. In Europe unfavorable weather conditions have interfered with the outlook and Broomhall estimates that about 60,000,000 less than last year will be harvested. The Dominion Department of Agriculture reports that conditions in Russia seem to be generally favorable in spite of reports of damage in some areas.

Agricultural Land Areas

In the most recent compilation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the total land area of Canada is placed at 2,306,502,308 acres, of which 358,162,190 acres are possible farm land, and 140,887,803 acres are occupied. In Eastern Canada 50,095,406 acres are occupied and 70,168,784 are still available for settlement. In the four western provinces of Canada, 90,792,397 acres are under occupation and 147,106,603 acres, suitable for agriculture, still await prospective settlers.

Seed Production

Clover and grass seed produced in Canada during 1925, according to a report of the Bureau of Statistics, amounted to 32,564,600 pounds, valued at \$3,594,170, representing the crop grown on 156,825 acres. Of this total, red clover seed amounted to 2,188,500 pounds, value \$456,500; alsike, 12,252,000 pounds, \$1,254,000; alfalfa, 6,162,000, \$941,600; sweet clover, 7,802,000, \$353,600; timothy, 4,040,000, \$370,200; and blue grass, 120,000, \$18,000.

1925-26 Flour Exports

Exports of wheat flour from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, were only marginally below the total for the previous fiscal year, according to a report of the Bureau of Statistics. The total for the past year was \$69,687,598, as against \$70,687,598 for the year before. In actual volume also, the total is slightly less than in the previous year.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Cash quotations at close for market May 25.

Wheat		Flax	
1 Nor.	154	1 N.W.C.	194
2 Nor.	150	2 C.W.	196
3 Nor.	145	3 C.W.	176
4	137	Rejected	166
5	123		
6	107		
Feed	93		
1 Durum	141		
2 Durum	140		
Oats		Rye	
2 C.W.	49	2 C.W.	85
3 C.W.	45		
Ex. 1 feed	45		
1 feed	43		
Feed	40		
Barley		Futures	
3 C.W.	61	May wheat	153
4 C.W.	57	July wheat	150
Rejected	55	Oct. wheat	132
Feed	54	May oats	48
		July oats	49
		Oct. oats	46
		May barley	61
		July barley	62
		Oct. barley	61
		May flax	194
		July flax	196
		Oct. flax	200
		May rye	85
		July rye	86
		Oct. rye	87

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

May 25, 1926

	Winnipeg	Calgary
Steers:		
Choice	\$6.75-\$7.25	\$6.50-\$6.75
Fair to good	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.25
Medium	5.50-5.75	5.00-5.75
Common	5.50-5.25	4.25-4.50
Choice feeders	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50
Fair to good	4.75-5.25	4.50-4.75
Choice stockers	5.00-5.50	4.75-5.25
Fair to good	3.75-4.75	3.75-4.65
Heifers:		
Choice butcher	6.25-7.00	5.25-5.75
Fair to good	5.00-6.00	4.25-5.00
Choice stockers	4.00-4.25	2.75-3.25
Fair to good	3.00-3.75	2.00-2.50
Cows:		
Choice butcher	5.50-5.75	4.25-4.75
Fair to good	4.25-5.25	3.50-4.00
Canners and cutters	2.00-3.00	1.75-2.25
Calves:		
Choice	7.50-9.50	9.00-11.00
Good	6.00-7.00	6.00-8.00
Common	3.00-5.00	4.00-5.50
Sheep:		
Fair to good	6.00-9.00	6.00-9.00
Lambs:		
Yearling	11.00-13.50	10.00-11.50
Hogs:		
Selects	\$14.85	\$15.00
Thick smooths	13.50	13.75
Heavies	12.50	
Lights	14.25	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

May 25, 1926

No. 1 hard spring, fancy, Montana	\$1.65	\$1.67
No. 1 dark northern spring, fancy, Montana	1.63	1.65
No. 1 hard spring	1.61	1.66
No. 1 dark northern spring, good to fancy	1.55	1.63
No. 1 dark northern spring, choice to fancy	1.63	1.65
No. 1 dark northern spring, good to choice	1.61	1.63
No. 1 dark northern spring, ordinary to good	1.59	1.61
No. 1 dark northern	1.54	
No. 1 northern	1.59	1.60
No. 2 dark northern spring, choice to fancy	1.60	1.62
No. 2 dark northern spring, good to choice	1.58	1.60
No. 2 dark northern spring, ordinary to good	1.56	1.58
No. 2 northern	1.56	1.57
No. 3 dark northern spring, choice to fancy	1.57	1.59
No. 3 dark northern spring, good to choice	1.55	1.57
No. 3 dark northern spring, ordinary to good	1.51	1.54

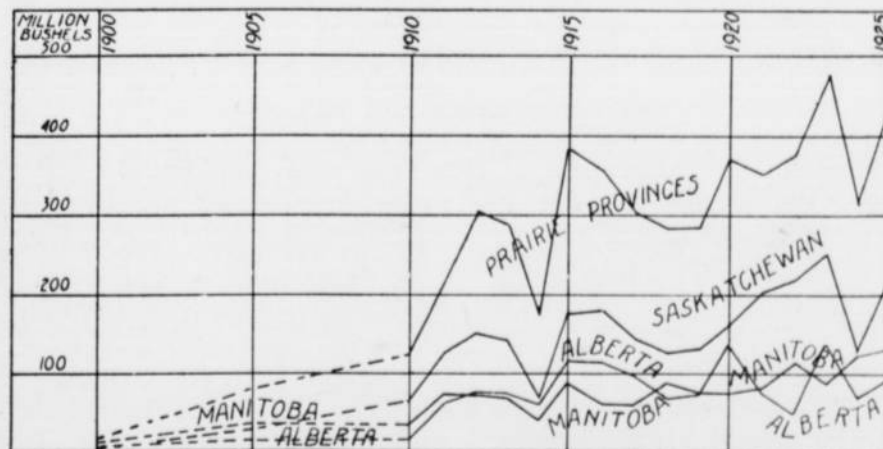
LIVERPOOL PRICES

Canadian Currency

	May 25	May 21
July	\$1.65	\$1.64
October	1.53	1.53

Honey to Great Britain

Faced with a very rapidly increasing output the Ontario Honey Producers Co-operative Limited are finding an increasing outlet for their surplus product in Great Britain and Europe. Recent shipments include one of 600,000 pounds from St.



How Coarse Grains Production of the Prairie Provinces Has Increased Since 1900

In the year 1900 the total production of coarse grains, oats, barley, flax and rye, in the prairie sections was less than 20,000,000 bushels, of which Manitoba produced over 13,000,000 bushels. By 1910, it had reached 121,000,000 bushels, and in 1912 touched the 300,000,000 bushel mark. In the dry year of 1914 it dropped to 178,000,000 bushels, and the next season, which was a wet one, jumped to 381,000,000. The cycle of dry* years following distinctly shows in the curves, as it did in the wheat curves published previously. The greatest production to date was achieved in 1923, when approximately 480,000,000 bushels of coarse grains were harvested. For 1925 the total is given as 437,078,000 bushels. Two outstanding features of the coarse grain situation are that Alberta has gone almost completely out of flax production, and that Manitoba now ranks as the greatest barley province in the Dominion, last year producing 52,000,000 bushels out of the total Canadian crop of 112,000,000 bushels.

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John and another of 3,000,000 pounds from Montreal. These shipments were graded at the point of shipment by government graders to ensure standard quality throughout.

leads as the most important producer of ranch-bred silver fox pelts.

Russian Egg Exports

A recent federal poultry and egg marketing report quotes the New York Produce Review to the effect that official Soviet information indicates that Russian egg exports have increased from 320 cars in 1922-23 to 5,000 cars in 1924-25. The latter figure is 21 per cent. of the pre-war volume. A system of assorting and grading is resulting, it is claimed, in continual improvement in the quality of the eggs exported.

Raw Fur Production

The value of the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1924-1925 was \$15,441,564, compared with \$15,643,817 for the season of 1923-1924, according to preliminary government reports. The total number of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken during the season 1924-1925 was 3,820,326, a slight decrease from the previous year. Prince Edward Island still

Marketing Functions Defined

WHAT is the difference between a commission man and a broker? Is a jobber a wholesaler, or if not, what is he? Most of the confusion that exists with regard to the real meaning of some of the terms used in the assembling and distribution of farm products is due to the fact that many men combine more than one function in the marketing process. The best that can be done in clearing up the confusion is to resort to the use of definitions. Here are a few definitions which indicate what each of the chief operators on a produce market is supposed to do if he confines his activities to one marketing function.

A commission man is a dealer who receives goods direct from outside shippers on consignment, and who handles them on an actual commission basis. He does not become the owner of the goods he handles but merely acts as the selling agent of the shipper. He reimburses himself by deducting from the gross receipts either a certain percentage of the proceeds or a definite charge per unit. The net proceeds of sales are returned to the shipper. He should be bonded to guarantee the shipper against loss.

A wholesaler or wholesale receiver receives goods direct from the country and buys them outright. Applied to this function the term wholesale receiver is the better one as the term wholesaler has a very wide application in the mercantile world.

Wheat Grades

The flour-making spring wheat of the Canadian prairies is at present divided into five classes as follows:

1. The sound wheat which falls into the statutory grades, No. 1 hard, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern;
2. Such wheat as is affected by climatic conditions which vary from year to year. These fall into what are termed commercial grades that are set every year by the Standards Board provided for in the Canada Grain Act. These grades are called Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Northern, and Feed, and sometimes, on account of peculiar conditions such as rust, hot winds at ripening, etc., additional grades are set called Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Special.
3. All wheat that is unsound, musty, dirty or sprouted; or that contains a large admixture of other kinds of grain, seed or wild oats; or that for any cause is not fit to be classed under one of the recognized grades, is called "Rejected."
4. Wheat that is in a heated condition or badly bin-burned, regardless of the grade it might otherwise be, is called "Condemned."
5. All good wheat that is excessively moist and therefore unfit for warehousing, is called "No grade."

The Canada Grain Act provides for grading all kinds of grain according to the above classes, and the grades are specified for each kind.

While the grading of Canadian grains is done on bulk car loads or part car loads the actual inspection is made of a sample weighing 21 to 3 pounds, in the case of wheat, which has been taken from the bulk in such a manner as to be as nearly representative of the mass as possible. If from any cause it should happen that the sample failed to represent the lot—either inferior or superior to it—then it follows that the grade for the lot will be wrong.



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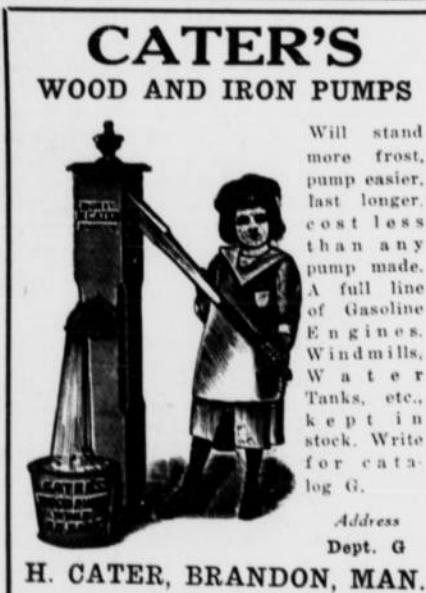
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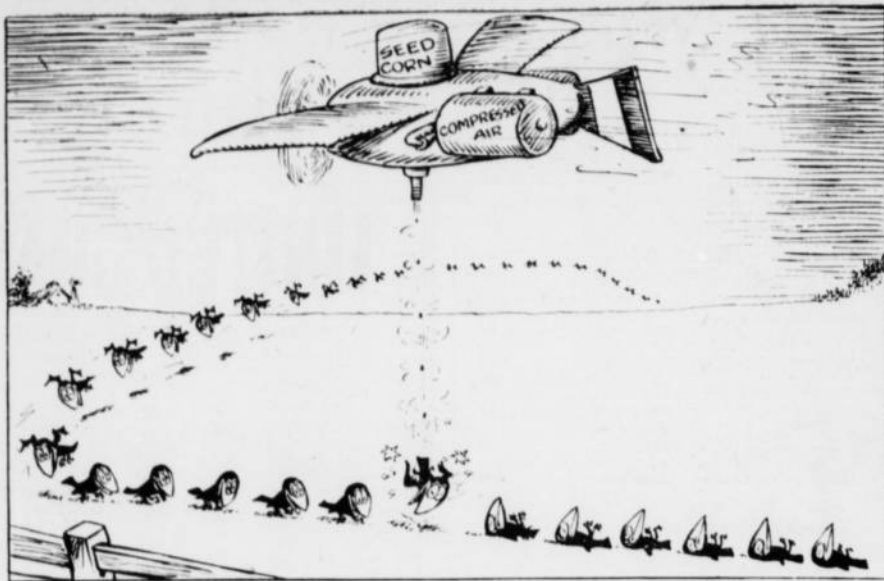
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Knowitall's Aerial Corn Planter and Crow Exterminator

Mr. C. I. Knowitall, Industrial Efficiency Expert, has become a close student of nature as he motors over country highways on Sunday afternoons, at 45 miles an hour. Recently he has become greatly exercised over the crow menace. The tremendous waste of effort in first planting corn and then spending many hours a day shooting the crows away from it is, he says, entirely out of line with modern labor-saving methods. Industry, he affirms, has applied many lessons learned during the war, but farmers have been strangely lax in profiting from war experience. He has voluntarily undertaken, therefore, to apply his great abilities to this new field of scientific research. His first epoch-making achievement in this regard is illustrated above. Crows, being wily birds, will soon learn, by the well-known law of the association of ideas, that the hum of an airship means an abundance of that pedigreed seed corn for which they have an especial preference. As the machine gun, which is worked on the compressed air principle, discharges the corn grains into the soil which has been suitably prepared, all the crows in the neighborhood will line up expectantly. Their mental limitations will prevent them from learning, however, that the seed is projected with sufficient velocity to penetrate through a crow's body and bury itself the necessary three inches in the ground. Thus while corn planting is in progress the crows are exterminated and a full silo assured. Mr. Knowitall realizes that the crow learns rapidly from experience, but in rebuttal of this reasoning he advances the cogent argument that no crow can have this experience more than once.

SCREENINGS

Mr.—“Am I never to have my way about anything?”

Mrs.—“Oh, yes. When we agree you may have your way, but when we disagree I'll have mine.”

Liza—“My man's a lazy fellow; he's got about the softest job in town.”

Jane—“Why, what does he do?”

Liza—“He's the tester in the mattress factory.”

“When you found you hadn't your fare did the conductor make you get off and walk?” asked the inquisitive man.

“Only get off,” was the sad reply. “He didn't seem to care whether I walked or sat down.”

“We need more mutual understanding.”

“Yep,” replied Farmer Cornfossel. “We're workin' along that way. The bankers think they know all about farming and the farmers think they know all about banking.”

“Aw, what good is percentage?” growled little Tommy.

“Now, Tommy,” asked his teacher reproachfully, “don't you want to learn how to figure batting averages?”

Uncle Jack asked little Celia if she didn't want him to play with her.

“Oh, no,” she said, “we're playing Indian, and you're no use, 'cause you're scalped already.”

Great Moments in a Boy's Life

When he is told he may keep the out-cast dog he picked up in the road and brought home.

When the doctor says he has the measles and must be kept home from school.

When he earns his first \$1.00.

When his little girl friend gives him a note containing a lock of hair.

When he is told the dentist is ill.

When he is presented with an air-gun on his birthday.

A Straight Tip

A young sport who answered an advertisement offering to send some tips on the horses received for his dollar, a card with this advice on it:

Horses to follow—Hearse horses.

Horses to back—Hobby horses.

Horses to put something on—Saw horses.

Horses to let alone—Race horses.

This Week's Short Story

Blindly he groped round the room, seeking something—ever seeking. “Great heavens!” he exclaimed wildly, “if I don't find it soon I shall go mad!” Once more he dashed madly about, then suddenly his fingers closed over the white soft object he sought. “At last!” he cried, and he began to wipe the soap out of his eyes with the towel.

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See the new **SMP Dairy Pail** next time you are in town. They are made of special quality, high finished tin, have large dairy pail ears, riveted with large rivets, soldered flush. 100% sanitary. Cut out this advertisement. Show it to your regular dealer. He has our authority to give you a special low price on a pair of these fine pails.

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